, at her residence, 320 Jackson-ess, Caroline, wife of Welcome ars. ire and Massachusetts papers sday morning, Aug. 8, of chol-les H., only son of W. H. and aged 1 year, 7 months and 2 Grant-place at 2 o'clock this toon.

Herman spitz and Miss Maat the residence of the bride's h, by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. HIRD WARD. miders of the First Battalion Third Ward, will report their quarters, 860 Wabash-av., this or company drill. By command tIDGES, commanding. TEDICAL.

PEON! Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises, s of well-known citizens. n Agents, H. A. HURLBUT & dolph-st., Chicago.

TION SALES. GORE & CO., E AUCTION SALE OF

Òes & Slippers P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash. av.

m. a lot of new and elegant VITURE

rtment of Medium, consisting Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, M. T. and Plain Centre Tables, Tables, Beds, Bedding, Mir-One hundred Lounges to be E. STACY,

B Dearborn-st., -av. and Clark-st., FRIDAY,

ICNAMARA & CO., N. W. cor. Madison-st. oots, Shoes, and Slippers at orning, Aug. 10, at 9% o'clock. MARA & CO. . Auctioneers.

IILL AT AUCTION. e 16th inst., at 2 o'clock pauge Square, in the City of ill sell at auction the Stone for in said city. Said Mill has a modern improvements. For inquire of J. D. Rexford, and Hank, Janesville, Wis.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 m and upward at 25, 40, 60c per m. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

PIANOS.

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos. SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,

And universally acknowledged to be THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD. Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor, WORLD'S FAIR, PARTS, 1867.

LONDON, 1862.

Prices as lew as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will wermit.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES,

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, FINANCIAL.

MORTGAGE LOANS At Lowest Rates on Chicago Property.

J. H. REED,

New York.

JOHN H. AVERY, 150 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

7 PER CENT. Large loans on choice business security at 7; \$10,000,\$8,000,\$2,500 at 8. City Certificates and Town of Lake bonds wanted.
SCIDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL. The advertiser has good purchase-money paper to sell in sums from \$2,000 to \$10,000 at 10 per sent. Also, a No. 1 second mortgage of \$20,000 at 1g big discount. Address A 85, Tribune office.

To lean on Warchouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-lons, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce.

ARTISTIC TAILORING. **15 Per Cent Discount**

on all Garments ordered of us dur-ing July and August. HLY & CO., ARTISTIC TAILORS. Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

AUCTION SALES.

See Tribune and Times of Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 12 and 13, for particulars of Auction Sale of FURNITURE and FIXTURES of Great Central Hotel.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. GUNS. FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853. MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT.

TO RENT INTHE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spiendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (cabins provided with electric beins will sail from Pier No. 48, North River, as follows: "PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, Aug. 5, 4, p. m.; E. GERMAIN, Reculoux, Saturday, Aug. 19, 5, m.; LABRADOR, Sanglier, Saturday, Aug. 19, 5, p. m.

P. m. Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, \$110 to \$120, according to accommodation; second, \$72; third cabin, \$40. Return tickets at resuced rates. Steerage, \$28, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without lura charge. Steamers marked thus "do not carry geerage passengers. LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-R., somer Randolph, Agent for Chicago. **ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS**

New York and Glasgow:

ETHIOPIA. Aug. 12, 10a. m | BOLLVIA. Aug. 26, 10a. m VICTORIA, Aug. 19, 3 p. m | ALSATIA. Sept. 2, 3 p m ELYSIA. Aug. 12, 11a. m. | ANGLIA, Aug. 26, 11a m New York to Ulasgow. Liverpool, London, or Londonderry.

Dabina, \$65, \$75 and \$80, according to accommodationa. Intermediate, \$33; steerage, \$28.

Drafts sued for any amount at current rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

National Line of Steamships. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

GOYPT, July 29, 11:30 a m | THE QUEEN, Aug. 12, 10 am

HALY......Aug. 3, 3 p m | SPAIN.......Aug. 19, 3 p. m

GREECE. Saturday, Aug. 5, 3 p. m.

Cabin passage, \$60, \$70, and \$80 currency. Return

lickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$26, cur
pency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

P. B. LARSON,

Apply to

4 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY,
STATE OF INDINA.

STATE OF INDINA.

Thursday, Aug. 24
And every altenst Thursday thereafter. Cabina, 503,
863 and 580, according to accommodations. Return
lickets. 580 to \$125, currency. Steerage at lowest
Aug. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General
Agenta. J. WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-91. Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturiay from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$90, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

AMERICAN LINE. PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES. General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison J. H. MILNE. Western Agent. Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL, Stamper. Thursday, Aug. 24
SOMERSET, Western. Wednesday, Sept. 6.
Cabin passage, \$70; intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$30.
Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, \$28.
Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan
Central Radiroad.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Salling three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU YERNET. General Western Azent.

WASHINGTON.

A Break in the Dead-Lock on the Appropriation

The House Instructs Its Conferees on the Legislative Bill to Recede.

Good Prospect for an Early Agreement on the Other Bills.

The Electioneering. Clap-Trap Called the Report of the Post-Office Committee.

Which Is Somewhat Too Flatly Contradicted by the Republican Minority.

Elmer Washburn's Testimony Before the Whisky Committee.

He Thinks the Whole of the First Batch Could Have Been Convicted.

Continuance of the Political Debates in Both Houses.

APPROPRIATIONS. THE DEAD-LOCK BROKEN.

*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—The Senate, with respect to the Legislative bill, finally determined not to yield to some of the important demands of the House. The greatest points of difference were the rouse. The greatest points of difference were the reduction of the salaries of Congressmen and the proposed reduction of the salary of the Presi-dent of the United States for the next term. The Senate, however, conceded the reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of clerks in the executive decent in the salaries of clerks in the executive de-partments who received more than \$1,800, and agreed to the discharge of 735 clerks. The com-ment, no doubt, will be sharply made that both the House and Senate, while insisting upon the reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of clerks, have retained their own salaries at \$5,000. The strongest stand upon he Senate side was taken by Bayard. Democratic member of the Conference Committee, who de-clared that, if he were President of the United States, he would not have signed the Legislative bill in such a shape as the House sent it to the Senate. The truth is, the proposition to reduce the rresident's salary from \$50,000 to \$25,000 for

the rresident's salary from \$50,000 to \$25,000 for the next term in this appropriation bill is a part of THE POLITICAL CLAP-TRAP.

Both Houses, by overwhelming majorities, in a separate bill have already declared that the salary should be fixed at \$25,000 after the 4th of March next. This is the only reduction that can now be made, as the Constitution prevents a decrease of the salary of that officer during the term of the present incumbent. This bill the President vetoed. The only proper way, therefore, for Congress to repeal the present law is to pass the bill over the President's veto. It is to pass the bill over the President's veto. It is not proper legislation to attempt to force the repeal by attaching it to an appropriation bill, especially

IN THE FACE OF A VETO. the present salary of Congressmen is not too large, made almost the identical speech which Randall delivered in favoring the salary increase in the

salary-grab Congress.

It is the current opinion of the Treasury officials that the reduction of 491 of its force will prove little less than disastrous, and will seriously cripale the work of that Department. The same is true of all other Departments. If the Departments are crippled the responsibility must rest with the Dem-ocratic House, which has refused to appropriate

he necessary money. BANDALL BAD. The announcement of the break of the dead-lock was attended by less debate in the House than in the Senats. In the House it was a surrender made almost in silence. This was especially noticeable in the confused and hesitating manner in which Randall announced the surrender of the House. It was a public recognition of the fact that his own party would not support him, and that the policy which he, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has been advocating all winter is a conspicuous failure. Randall's declaration that, after a continuous conference of one month, and four previous conferences, they were unable to agree, was more a humiliation to himself than the renunciation of its principles by the House. There has always been a large number of Democrats in the House, of whom Bayard in the Senate is a type, who have not agreed with Randall in his cheese-paring economy, but who have lacked the courage publicly to declare their opposition to it. They

TOOK THE MATTER INTO THEIR OWN HANDS to-day, however, and at an informal conference of about twenty of the leading men it was agreed that a resolution should be presented by which the new Conference Committee is practically instructed to recede from the positions assumed by the House, and to yield to the Senate the two points in controversy. This proposition was presented by Scott Lord, as the organ of this private council of the chiefs of his party. Morrison, who is a member of the Conference Committee, withRandall, very plainly told the House that nothing was to be gained by further opposition, while whatever economies might be effected by the passage of the Appropriation bills would be lost if there should be longer delay. There was an indication on the part of a few Democrats and Republicans of an intention to OPPOSE THIS SURRENDER,—

the Democrats on the ground of obstinacy, and the Republicans because they could not conscientiously yote a reduction of the salaries of clerks, while retaining their own salary at the present figures. But the instruction w The announcement of the break of the dead-lock was attended by less debate in the House than in

ing business of the session by Monday, at the latest.

REMAINING BILLS.

The only Appropriation bills upon which the Conference Committee have now failed to agree on are the Consular and Diplomatic, River and Harbor, and the Indian bills. In regard to the first of these, the last Conference Committee agreed as to the amount of money to be appropriated, and the manner in which it should be expended, but the majority of the conferees on the part of the House insisted on adding a proviso that the President and Secretary of State should not incur obligations for the payment of any diplomatic or consular expenses in excess of the appropriation made by the oill. The effect of this proviso was to bar all claims which might arise from the fact that Congress fails to appropriate sufficient money to pay the salaries of Ministers and Consular Agents at the rate now fixed by law. This proviso the conferees on the part of the Senate would not agree to, as they hold that it is unnecessary, and that the Executive would certainly keep the foreign expenses of the Government within the limits prescribed by law. Now that an agreement has been reached on the Legislative bill, it will not be difficult, probably, to arrange a compromise on the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The Committee is in session to-night.

THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF DIFFERENCE between the two Houses in the Indian bill is in relation to that section of it which provides for the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The House of Representatives, it may be remembered, passed a bill several weeks ago providing for this transfer, which has never been acted upon by the Senate. Leading Democratic members of the House have disclaimed any disposition to force the Senate to accept the measure as a part of the Indian Appropriation bill, but have in effect demanded that a vote on the transfer bill be taken in the Senate before they recede from this provision in the Indian Dill. Prominent Republican Senators have resented this demand as an impr REMAINING BILLS.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

PARTISAN MEANNESS.

ANOTHER PROMINENT SPECIMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The Democratic members of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, after six months' investigation, have made another of the partisan reports by which this Congress has rendered itself infamous. With-out a shadow of justification in the evidence, they have sought to censure ex-Postmaster-General Creswell, and have furnished the Democratic press with advance copies of this libelous arraignment. The Republicans on the Committee have press with advance copies of this libelous arraignment. The Republicans on the Committee have presented a minority report which attacks the majority for the grossly partial and unfair manner in which they conducted the investigation, and concludes with a clear vindication of Mr. Creswell's administration. The minority conclude:

The undersigned dissent most decidedly from the conclusions of the majority of the Committee that Postmaster-General Creswell either violated the law, or was extravagant in his expenditures, or negligent in the supervision of the affairs of the Department, or failed to expose or prosecute violations of law during his administration. On the contrary, they are satisfied that his administration was marked by laborious and faithful discharge of his duties, by due economy in his expenditures, and by notable vigliance in

THE EXPOSURE AND PROSECUTION OF VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

Mr. Creswell's inauguration of the opposition to straw bids after six years has just culminated in their final overthrow. The victory has not been gained by a single effort, but by repeated attempts, resulting in success from time to sime, more or less signal. That his administration was not extravgant, is conclusively established by the facts that during the whole time he was in office he always kept within the limits of his appropriations, and when he retired from the Department, he left on hand a balance, after extellment of all liabilities, to June 30, 1874, of \$1,834,067, and this after covering into the Treasury the unexpended balance for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, amounting to \$4,376,556. In our opinion the censure proposed by the majority upon the administration of Mr. Creswell, is wholly with-

not in the censure proposed by the majority upon the administration of Mr. Creswell, is wholly without justification by anything appearing in the testimony or the records or files of the Department. Nothing short of the most embittered partisanship, totally blind to all sense of justice toward a political opponent, can prompt such a suggestion.

WHISKY.

WASHBURN'S TESTIMONY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—There was another session of the Whisky Committee to-day, at which Elmer Washburn was examined. There was little that was new in his testimony, and it is not expected that the cross-examination, which will be had to-morrow, will disclose many additional facts. The catchwords of Washburn's instructions when he went to Chicago to ferret out the Whisky Ring were, "Secresy, celerity, and audacity." These instructions he strictly obeyed. One hour was spent endeavoring to discover whether Washburn had heard any intimations that Jasper Ward did not fully co-operate in the original prose-cutions. Washburn could only testify that he found Ward ready to co-operate with him in every-thing, and he never heard any complaints against his fidelity or zeal. He had a general idea that at a later day there was some expression of dissatis-faction with Mr. Ward, but these expressions were not generally made in his presence. Washburn considered that the evidence against the first

WAS SUFFICIENT TO CONVICT. Was SUPPLICABLE TO CONVICT.

He never recommended a change in District-Attorney. He never discovered any evidence against Ward. As to Logan and Farwell, Washburn never discovered any evidence implicating them; never had any talk with Wilson about indicting them, and does not believe that Wilson ever mentioned their names to him in con nection with the whisky frauds. He remembered that when it was publicly charged that Wilson was

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1870:

'The prosecutions here are not being conducted as you indicated. It is agreed between counsel of both parties that Golsen, Eastman, Russell, and others shall plead guilty, prove all they can to convict Hesing, and that sentence shall not be moved. This arrangement, in my opinion, should never be consummated, and if you desire to prevent it you must act promptly, as the parties plead to-morrow morning."

must set promptly, as the parties plead to-morrow morning."

To this Bluford Wilson responded:

"See Secretary of the Treasury's dispatch to Tutton and mine to Matthews."

WILSON TO WASHBURN.

These dispatches have all been published. Seven days later Washburn received the following dispatch from Wilson:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1876.—Elmer Washburn, Palmer House, Chicago: Hope you have accepted the situation loyally at Chicago, and are aiding Matthews all in your power. Tutton writes strongly and unfairly in dissent, and does himself no credit. The Times article should receive no encouragement from you. I would not have gone as far as Dexter and Matthews, as now advised, and did not authorize what was done, yet I do not disapprove, hoping the best results. Send any new developments. Tell Matthews to beware of Swett, and have nothing to do with him."

Washburn did not consider that immunity should be promised, or mitigation of sentences, and believed that the whole matter should have been left to the courts. His opinion was that the order countermanding the order for changing the Supervisors enabled him more easily to detect the whisky frauds.

SUPERVISOR MATTHEWS

visors enabled him more easily to detect the whisky frauds.

SUPERVISOR MATTHEWS

will be examined to-morrow. It is understood that he will teefify, among other things, that Tutten went before the Grand Jury and urged the indictment of Farwell on account of the Mersereau checks. Tutten himself on the stand here strenuously insisted that he never believed suspicion could properly rest on Farwell.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—Elmer Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service, testified before the Sub-Committee on Whisky Frauds this afternoon as to the part he took, under instructions from Solicitor Wilson, in the discovery of the evidence of whisky frauds in Chicago, seizures having been made by the Supervisors. None of the evidence obtained by him implicated Senator Logan or Farwell. His examination will be continued to-morrow.

well. His examination will be continued to-morrow.

W. B. Morse, a Special Agent of the United States Treasury, publishes a letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the whisky frauds, in which he says that Bluford Wilson's derogatory testimony in relation to him is drawn from his imagination; that he never left his post at Baltimore without authority; never swore or stated that he saw Gen. Babcock open a letter from Joyce, nor was he dismissed for leaving his post and going to St. Louis as a witness in the Babcock case.

NOTES AND NEWS.

IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—In the Senate at the evening session there was hardly a quorum of resent, and no business was transacted. Senators present, and no business was transacted. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, made a political speech, and was followed by Senator Sherman, who had quite a tilt with Bayard, the latter taking him to task for saying that the Democrats had done nothing to bring about specie payment.

THE POLITICAL DEBATES.

THE POLITICAL DEBATES.

There was a revival of the political debate this afternoon in the House. George F. Hoar made a set speech upon the state of the Union, in which he severely arraigned the Democratic party. Hoar's speech was in reply to that delivered by Lamar last week. Hoar thought that Mr. Lamar's utterances, although attractive by the graces of literature, fairly represented the sentiment of the Democratic party, which is in continued hostility to the North, and in practical hostility to tile spirit of the Constitution. On that account Mr. Hoar did not think it safe to trust the Government to the Democratic party.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—During the morn ing hour a number of bills on the calendar, which were not objected to, passed. Among them was
the House bill to allow homestead settlers to make
proof of settlement before the Courts, as well as
before the Receiver.

Mr. Windom, from the Conference Committee

Mr. Windom, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and addressed the Senate at length as to the condition of the bill, stating that the Committee agreed on every point except as to the compensation of the President of the United States and Representatives and Senators in Congress. He moved that a new conference be authorized, and expressed the opinion that the Committee would be able to agree finally, and the bill passed.

federated Otoe and Missouri Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, and Mr. Patterson resumed his remarks. He commented at great length upon the laws passed by the South Carolina Democratic Legislature in 1865, in the days of reconstruction, and argued that the Southern people were unwilling to accord to colored men of the South the rights secured to them by the War. If Samuel J. Tilden were to go to Edgefield County to-morrow the chances were that M. C. Butler, who was concerned in the Hamburg affair, would be Chairman of the Committee to receive him. Let Tilden be elected President by the votes of tha honest people, and everybody would say amen; but for the sake of civilization it should not go abroad that he could not be elected unless he got the votes of all the murderers in the South. South Carolina was a Republican State by a large majority, and, if she should be taken out of the list of Republican States, and the whole South should become Democratic, it would simply be that section arrayed against the North again, and it meant war. There would be a new horror, and the penalty would be visited upon the South again by the North. The Democratic party of the North encouraged the Democratic party of the North encourage the Democratic party of the North

bate be misned, and taree days would then be left for legislation.

Mr. Hamlin moved that the Senate at 5 o'clock take a recess until 7:30.

Agreed to, and Mr. Wallace took the floor upon Mr. Morton's resolution to print extra copies of the President's message, etc., but before concluding his argument the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the reassembling Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States rechibiling the appropriation of amendment to the Constitution or the United States prohibiting the appropriation of money for the schools of any religious sect. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow morning.

The majority and minority reports of the Post-Office Committee on the investigation into straw-bids, etc., made by Clark, of Missouri (Chairman), and Cannon, were ordered printed, and laid on the

bids, etc., inace by circuit, of sinsouri Chairman, and Cannon, were ordered printed, and laid on the table.

Mr. Bagby, from the Committee on Invalid Pension, reported a bill giving a pension of \$30 a month to the widow of Capt. Yates, of the Seventh Cavalry, killed at the battle of the Little Big-Horn. Passed.

Mr. Lynde, from the Judiclary Committee, made a report in the case of Schumaker and King as connected with the Pacific Mail subsidy, and Mr. Lord, of New York, made a minority report. They were ordered printed in the record, with the intimation that they would soon be called up for discussion. The majority report recommends that the House leave the charges against the members where they now are, in Court. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Lord, Lawrence, Hoar, and Caulfield, is that the House has jurisdiction and that the Committee on Civil-Service Reform should ascertain and report the facts.

Mr. McCrary signs an additional paper expressing the opinion that the House may properly take jurisdiction of the charge.

Mr. Springer desired to make a report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the matter of the Venezuelan Mixed Commission, but it was excluded (under the rule agreed on the other day) because forty-eight hours' notice had not been given to the minority.

Mr. Vance (O.), Chairman of the Committee

because forty-eight hours' notice had not been given to the minority.

Mr. Vance (0.), Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported back, with amendment, the Senate concurrent resolution for printing the report of the Mississippi investigation. The Senate resolution provides for 4,000 copies for its own use. The amendment provides for the same number, but distributes them, 1,500 to the Senate, and 2,500 to the House. After brief discussion, the amendment was agreed to by a party vote, the Republicans opposing it, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hooker—That is all nonseme and the country knows it's nonsense. [Laugher] Did the gentleman on the Republican side think that there was no common feeling of humanity in the South? If that were so the mere question of interest would forbid Southern men from taking their shot-guns and shooting colored men down. It was a slander on both races. If they were leftalone, as in Alabama and Georgia, the relations of the two races would adjust themselves on a just foundation. Any party who undertook to us one race for the oppression of the other was guilty of an act of inhumanity fouler and more stignatizing than any which were committed in any Southern community. [Applauae.]

Mr. Randall, from the Conference on the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee hai come to no conclusion, and explained the differences. He expressed his conviction that the determination of the Senate was fixed and unaltrable. The responsibility was on the Senate, aid the Senate was willing to assume it.

Mr. Morrison, of the Conference Committee, said that the House conferees had pressed their views to the very extremity of right and duty. He knew of no way to compel the Senate to concur in the opinion of the House. One result of agreement would be the discharge of 715 employes, and an annual saving of \$1,500,000 kelow the amount insisted on by the Senate. Thit, at least, was something

insisted on by the Senate. Thit, at least, was something ar. Kasson, the third member of the Conference Committee, also made some expansiory remarks of the work of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Lord offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the conferees recede from their position regarding the salary of the President and Congressmen, and the same Conference Committee was reappointed.

Counsel was authorized to defend the Speaker and officers of the House in the Iallet Kilbourne suit.

the committee agreed on every point except as to the compensation of the President of the United States and Representatives and Senators in Congress. He moved that a new conference be authorized, and expressed the opinion that the Committee would be able to agree finally, and the bill passed.

The amendments of the House to the Senate bill to provide for the saie of the reservation of the con-

FOREIGN.

The Servians Once More Reported as on the Winning Side.

Yet Belgrade, the Capital, Is Said to Be Panic-Stricken.

Servia Protests Against the Atrocities Committed by the Turks.

TURKEY.

A WARNING TO TURKET. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Times, considering the capture of Gurgusovatz a severe, if not a fatal, blow to the Servians, says: "The Turkish Ministers must be solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make a wanton use of their victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may safely commit the one-hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria, they are the victims of infatuation; nor will Turkey be allowed to make such a use of her victory as to cancel Ser vian freedom. Servia is under the protection of the Great Powers, and with them will be the duty of imposing any needful restraints on the impetuous spirit of her people."

Bernin, Aug. 9.—Mediation by the Powers is considered impossible until the Montenegrins are driven off from Turkish soil.

IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Under Secretary Bourke said that several representations have been made to the Porte regarding the cruel and atroclous scenes in Bulgaria. The Porte has been informed that the recital of those deeds has created in the English

recital of those deeds has created in the Engusan mind the greatest indignation and horror. "I have reason to believe that those occurrences ceased some little time ago, and that punishment is being inflicted by the Porte upon the perpetrators. A British Consular Agent has been appointed at Phillipopolis with special instructions on the subject of these atrocities." THE SERVIAN ARMY.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—Gen. Tchernayeff effected a junction with Gen. Horvatovich on Tuesday and has taken up a position at Banja commanding the heighter. heights.

Moukhtar Pasha has been compelled to place his troops on half rations, and has slight hopes of relief.

Risters, and after three days igning the lurks were defeated.

TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Risters, the Servian Premier, is preparing a note to the Powers giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia. The latter are accused of mutilating the wounded, and of burning villages and carrying petroleum in their knapsacks for the purpose.

acks for the purpose.

TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

LONDON, Aug. 10—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Saitschar states that on the arrival of the Turks there the town was found to be deserted, only four women and five children femaining. Gen. Leschjanin is to be court-martialed for not defending the place.

THE MONTENEGRINS have abandoned the neighborhood of Bilek. A portion of their forces has been sent to the southern frontier.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—According to private information, Prince Charles is greatly discomfited at the change in the Cabinet and the incressing power of the Radicals. His abdication is feared.

London, Aug. 10—5:30 a. m.—A dispatch from Berlin represents that a panic prevails in Belgrade. The populace vehemently demand the dismissal of Ristics, and that the Powers be appealed to to swert ruin.

chieded (under the rules agreed on the other day) becames forty-sight source would and not been and the properties for 4,000 amendment, the proof of the Mississippi investigation. The Senate recolution provides for 4,000 copies for the source of the Mississippi investigation. The Senate recolution provides for 4,000 copies for the source of the Mississippi investigation. The Senate recolution provides for 4,000 copies for the source of the Mississippi investigation. The Senate recolution provides for 4,000 copies for the source of the source

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRISH RIPLE TEAM. London, Aug. 9.—The Irish rifle team for America are as follows: J. Rigby, Fenton, Johnson, Milner, Cooper, Joynt, Goff, Greenhill, Thynne, Dyas, Pollock. Two gentlemen who won places in the competition, Smith and Ward, are unable to leave on account of private affairs. The team will sail on the 25th inst. CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 9.—A Hallifax merchant has made arrangements with Western dealers for a cargo of grain which he will bring over the Inter-

oargo of grain which he will bring over the Inter-colonial Railway and ship to Europe. This will ascertain the chances of making Halifax a profita-ble grain-shipping port. Should this project prove successful, immense quantities of grain from the Western States and Canada will find a new channel to the seaboard.

A special dispatch from London says the Quebec Provincial Railway loan of \$4,000,000 was put on the market to-day at 98%. The Times strongly opposes the loan, and its success is doubtful. TELEGRAPHIC . NOTES.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Minnearolis, Minn., Aug. 9.—Mr. A. C. Band, of this city, to-day purchased and took entire possession of the Minneapolis Gas-Works. Price of this city, to-day purchased and took entire possession of the Minneapolis Gas-Works. Price paid, \$252,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bublington, Ia., Aug. 9.—Nearly 400 excursionists from Canton, with a band, reached Burlington at noon to-day, over the Toledo, Peorra & Warsaw Road. They went down the river on the John Taylor to the "Cascade," a romantic spot

near the city, returning in time to leave for Canton at 5:30.

Special Diagnoich to The Tribuna.

GALENA, Ia., Aug. 9.—One of the largest funerals aver witnessed in this city was that of S. Felt. Req. one of our most prominent citizens, well known as a prosperous merchant, and successful business man. Dr. Swazey, of Chicago, attended the funeral professionally, and many other old Galenians now resident in Chicago were here. Many also from Dubuque and other towns were present. Many deaths have occurred here recently, though there is no prevalent epidemic, and the town is generally healthy.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AND THE BUCKEYES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 9.—The celebrated Chicago

HARTFORDS VS. ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HARTFORD. Conn., Aug. 9.—One hundred persons saw the Hartfords easily defeat the Athletics to-day. Their catcher, Ritterson, gave out in the eighth inning, and the home nine had only to hit the ball and get first to get home. Following is

pounds, and Ald. Thompson, weighing 220 pounds, made the best scores.

AQUATIC.

ROWING RACES AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The fine racing yesterday and Monday, brought together to-day as much larger attendance.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the gun signaled for the senior single-scull race, and Yates, of the Union Springs; Ackerman, of the Atalanta; Kennedy, of the Yale; and Riley, of the Neptune crews responded. The start took place at 11:45. At the half-mile, Riley led, with Yates second, and Ken-half-mile, Riley l

be fall-nile, Riley led, with Yates second, and Kennedy third. Riley was going at thirty-two strokes, which kept him ahead at the mile-turn, with the others as before. Half a mile from home the order was: Riley, Yates, and Kennedy, the difference being very small. Riley, etill keeping his thirty-two strokes, won in 13:20%, Kennedy second in 13:34, and Yates gave out. The winning time last year was 13:39.

In the four-cared race the Northwesterns, Showaccaemettes, Atalantas, Argonautas, and Beaverwicks started. At the half-mile the Northwesterns had a slight lead, with the Showaccaemettes second and the Atalantas third. At the mile the Northwesterns were leading, rowing thirty-six strokes per minute, with the Atalantas second. The Northwesterns were the stake-boat, first, with the Atalantas second, and the Showaccaemettes third. This order was kept up to within half a mile of home. The Northwesterns won the race, with the Showaccaemettes second conducted the stake-boat, and the Atalantas third. This order was kept up to within half a mile of home. The Northwesterns won the race, with the Showaccaemettes second and the Atalantas third. This order was kept up to within half a mile of home. The Northwesterns won the race, with the Showaccaemettes second and the Atalantas third. This order was kept up to within half a mile of home. The Northwesterns won the race, with the Showaccaemettes second. The Northwesterns won the race, with the Showaccaemettes second. The Northwesterns won the race, with the Showaccaemettes second. The Northwesterns won the race, with the Showaccaemettes second that the Showaccaemettes accond, and the Atalantas third. This order was the present time, and there is a presumption that the present time, and there is a presumption that the last tasks was tated that Leslie probably has those papers at the present time, and there is a presumption that the showaccaemettes was the four-care at the present time, and the stake boat the stake b

TURF.

RACES AT TISKILWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TISKILWA, III., Aug. 9.—There were from 1, 200 to 1,500 people in attendance at the races at the Tiskilwa Driving Park to-day. The 2:26 and 2:33 Tiskilwa Driving Park to-day. The 2:26 and 2:33 races were on the programme. Lady H took the first heat in the 2:26 race in 2:29, Granville winning the second, third, and fourth heats. Time, 2:234, 2:304, and 2:304. The 2:33 was won by Pilot in three straight heats. Time, 2:324, 2:32, and 2:324. Ed Wilder got second money, Monarch Rule third, and Neome fourth.

The 2:38 pacing and the three-minute classes are on the programme for to-morrow, and 2:29, 2:48, and free-for-all for Friday.

RAILROADS. DINING ON THE ROAD. The custom of express trains stopping at certain stations a sufficient length of time to give the passtations a sufficient length of time to give the passengers a chance to get their meals is rapidly going out of vogue. Not only does this custom cause considerable loss of time, but the meals which are furnished at those eating-stations are, in many instances, of poor quality, and not worth the money that is charged for them. The meals furnished on Pullman's palace cars are expensive, and beyond the reach of the less wealthy travelers. For this reason some of the roads have for some time past made experiments in furnishing meals on the trains at a price which every traveler can afford. The dining cars on which first-class meals are furnished at 75 cents each while the trains are in motion, put in by one of the Eastern roads a short time ago, have obvisted the evils complained of. The meals furnished on these cars are of a superior quality, and the amount charged for them does not pay any profit to the companies, but, considering the satisfaction they give to the patrons of the road, and the gain of time, they find that they gain infinitely more indirectly than they lose directly. So popular have these cars lately become that the Western railroads are also beginning to introduce them.

The Chicago, Barlington & Quincy Railroad, which is always foremost in making improvements, has had constructed a number of these cars, which are of a very superior quality. They are fitted up in the finest style of art, and are in no way inferior to the socted Pullman palace cars. They run on sixteen wheels, and so smoothly that the joiting is hardly perceptible. These cars have been running for the last week all along the line, and are getting very popular with the patrons of the road. To exhibit the superior working of the new improvement, the man, are sail along the line, and are getting very popular with the patrons of the road of the excursionists, shows how smoothly these cars un along. As to the quality of the banquet, it is sufficient to say that the popular General Western Passenger leaves in the dining-hall of a hotelor

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Failure of a Scheme to Kidnap an Old Man Near Quincy, Ill.

A Despondent German, Wishing to Be Killed, Meets His Slayer.

The "Squealing" Train-Robber Conducts Officers to a Portion of the Booty.

AN ODD AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch is The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 9.—On Friday last, as was telegraphed to The Tribune, a resident of this city named Birce was arrested on a charge of forgery by a man named Williamson, claiming to come from Galesburg. Williamson was sworn in as a special constable here and took Birce to Galesburg on Friday, with the Arrest homeous portions. as a special constable here and took Birce to Galesburg on Friday night. The arrest, however, turns out to have been a regular case of kidnapping. Birce returned last night, and to-day gave a Whig reporter the following account of his journey. Williamson and his prisoner arrived at Galesburg at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and started for the St. Lawrence House to get breakfast. They were met on the way by a man who shook hands with Williamson, and was introduced to Birce as India. member him, saying that they had met in Quincy some years ago. After looking at him closely, Birce said that he had, and the Judge wanted to member him, saying that they had met in Quincy some years ago. After looking at him closely, Birce said that he had, and the Judge wanted to know what was the matter. He told Birce to all on him if he needed assistance. He would furnish bonds for \$60,000, if necessary. About 9 o'clock Williamson told Birce that they would go over to the Court-House, and they proceeded to the outskirts of the city. When the prisoner objected to going any further, Williamson told him that the Court-House had been moved, and finally continued the walk, taking the railroad track and going towards Chicago. Four miles from Galesburg Williamson stopped at a small telegraph office and made some inquiries, and, on coming out, told Birlee that they would have to go still further. They continued their walk, arriving at a small station called Wataga, 8 miles from Galesburg, at noon. Williamson surrendered his prisoner to a Constable, saying that the examination would be held before a Justice in the afternoon, and left. The Constable took Birce to the Justice's office. But Williamson id not put in an appearance, and during the afternoonsome one came in and told that Williamson had left town with another man, going toward Chicago on the railroad track. This led the Justice to suspect foul play, and he advised Birce to have them arrested. The Constable accordingly telegraphed to Kewanee and they were taken into custody and brought back to Galesburg on Monday. The man who was with Williamson proved to be Judge Leslie, who had left Galesburg and gone to Wataga after Birce and Williamson had started for that place. They were examined before a Justice on a charge of kidnapping preferred against them by Birce, and held under \$500 bonds each. Being unable to get security, they are now in jail awaiting trial. Birce states that neither of them is known in Galesburg. He says, further, that he became acquainted with Judge Leslie in 1868 or 1869, in the Adams County Jail. He was serving out a sentence of sitry days for larceny, and Leslie was also in ja

trial of Williamson and Leslie.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—A valuable discovery was made to-day in connection with the recent andscious robbery of an express train near Otterville, Mo., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Gen. Montgomery, of Sedalis, Mo., with a squad of officials, took Hobbs Kerry, one of the prisoners now under arrest, and went out in search of the papers, checks, and jewelry which had been thrown away by the robbers. Kerry had promised to show them the hidden booty, and he accordingly led them to a post-oak thicket in Pettis County, near Sedalia, in which spot all the property left behind by the robbers was found. Drafts, coupons, letters, jewelry, and railroad papers of various kinds were scattered over a space of 10 feet square. A large quantity of valuable papers, letters, and checks belouging to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad were found. Some valuable packages of jewelry were recovered. Strong hope is entertained that every one of the robbers will eventually be captured and nearly all the money recovered.

FATALLY STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—At 10 o'clock this evening, at the corner of Court street and Central avenue, at the corner of Court street and Central arenue, a German named Rosver and an Irish peanut-vender named Andy Murphy quarreled over a game of dice, the result being that Murphy stabbed Rosver in the bowels with a butcher-knife, inflicting a wound that will cause his death. Murphy ran away and has not yet been captured. Remarkably coincidental with this was the fact that only an hour before the occurrence Rosver was talking with a friend in a saloon near by, lamenting the hard times and his family troubles and talking about a recent murder on that same street (Court street). After bewalling his lot, Rosuer said, "I wish I was the Gedifer's place," referring to the victim of the Court street tragedy. "I wish I was dead. I wouldn't care if somebody would kill me this night." In less than an hour he got his death wound.

ABDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 9.—Last night Sheriff Goodheart arrested a Saybrook a former well-known citizen of Livingston County, named William Scott, and to-day lodged him in the McLean County jail. Scott about two years ago abducted a young lady named Addie Hester, who lived at Pontiac, and since that time has been living in open adultery with her at different places throughout the country. Some time ago a criminal capias was sent from the Sheriff of Livingston County for Scott's arrest, but he succeeded in evading the officers until last night, when his arrest was effected.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT. New York, Aug. 9.—William H. H. Bennett, formerly a paying-teller and assistant bookeeper in the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, has been arrested, charged with fraud on the bank. The aggregate amount alleged tobe taken is large.

CROPS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—The Cotton Exchange crop report for July just out, says there is no doubt that during the past nine days very great damage has been done to the crop by continuous rains. Excessive growth, second growth or sprouts, shedding of forms, rust, and rot have all been superinduced to a serious extent by this yet continuing humid weather, and which, should it last any considerable time longer, must prove very distressing. The corn crop is reported in a flattering condition, with prospects of a plenitude of provisions and continued improvement in the morale of labor. THE SOUTH.

DIED OF GRIEF. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Lansuno, Mich., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Lottle Huddeton, of the Canada Settlement, Eaton County, died of grief recently, at being charged with poisuning her husband, who died some months ago. A postmortem examination entirely exonerated her, but the diagrace weighed fatally upon her mind.

DUST TO DUST.

Funeral Services of the Late Francis Hanford.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson-Surprise at Its Tone.

Conclusion of the Investigation by the Coroner's Jury.

A Man Swears He Saw the Deceased Strike Mrs. Sullivan.

A Hackman Who Took No Interest in What Was Going On.

Statements Made by Homicide and His Wife.

The Jury Recommend that Sullivan Be Held Without Bail.

THE GRAVE.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The front parlor had been reserved for the courners and the family of the deceased. Early was invaded and filled so speedily it was imposble for the throngs to move out. Then the back trior was filled. The halls were crowded, and a taking a proposed to the wall of hands. carious looked on with tearful eyes, and every face wore an expression of sympathy for the bereaved. The conversation was in low tones, as they pressed forward to the steps they were oushed back by the throng that already blocked the way. At the hour announced for the services not even a child could have forced its way into the

and they were half-buried in the sea of flowers in which they lay. The plate on the coffin bore the name of the unfortunate man, and the dates of his birth and death. The coffin was strewn with flowers, trailing down upon the floor. Geraniums and roses had poured in in great floods, and their fragrance mingled with the sighs and sobs of the mourning widow and orphans. The graduating class of the North Division High-School brought in a cross and a crown of roses and the teachers of the Elm Street School ion High-School brought in a cross and a crown of roses, and the teachers of the Elin Street School laid a crown and wreath upon the cofin lid. And among them all was a little box of green, the sackground to "Papa" in geraniums, the offering of the three orphans. The tables and manteipieces were covered, and the hot August sunbeams fell brough the chinks of the blinds upon a parterre of restrent life, that took parts the chestians.

These gentlemen took their places at half-past 10 at the upper end of the rooms. Scattered through the parlors were the graduating class of 1876, Miss Minnie Tyler, Miss Lottie Maxwell, Miss Sarah Baton, Miss Molie Walsh, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Thereas Cannon, Miss Bomma Fromman, Miss Jennie Atwater, Miss Nellie Dickson, Miss Carrie Lawson, Miss Bertha Rudolph, Miss Sarah Gavina, and Miss Abbie Cannon. Among the teachers were Miss Sabberton, Miss Longal, Miss Alice Talbot, Miss Annie Parker, Miss Lang, Miss McDonald, Miss Maggie Dougal, Miss Lamg, Miss McDonald, Miss Mangie Dougal, Miss Emma Stowell (the last two the assistants of Mr. Hanford), Prof. Atkins, Principal of Jones School; M. W. H. King, ex-President of the Board; Mr. I. S. Baker, of the West Division High School; Miss Bockins, of Burr School; Miss Magge, of Franklin School; Miss Williams, of Newberry School; Miss Earle, of Elm School; Miss Jennie Allen, of Lincoln School of the 500 other mourners, among the most prominent were J. P. Olinger, Inspector of the Board of Education; E. M. Sheldon and Avery Moore, ex-Inspectors; D. S. Wentworth, Principal Cook County Normal School; Janson Hanford; J. Pierce, Superintendent of Drawing in Public Schools; the Hon. W. W. Woodard; C. W. Blaisdell, foreman of the Times; James Dewey, Central High School; H. F. Monroe, Central High School; Dr. S. Willard, Central High School; J. K. Merrill, Brown School; his Honor Mayor Heath; Mr. A. Kirk, Principal of the Jones School; Mr. and Mrs. Burling, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Shool; C. G. Stowell, Principal of the Door School; Mr. Edifeld, Principal of the Door School; B. C. Deano, Principal Normal High School; A. H. Van Zwoll, of the Scammon School; W. H. Wells, exsuperintendent of Schools: Miss Dougal, Miss Stone, Miss Greene, Miss Cannon, public school

THE REV. MR. ATKINSON. The Rev. Mr. Atkinson preached the funeral ser-

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson preached the funeral sermon. Said he:

The great city is convulsed by a horrible tragedy. The peaceful and quiet life of this immediate community has been tossed into furious commotion by a tempest of almost unparalleled violence. The stoutest hearts are appailed, and the very blood seems to coagulate in the veins of living men from the shock of an astounding atrocity.

A peaceable and orderly citizen, a husband and father, the pride of his household, a gentleman of education and refinement, an esteemed and useful public servant, has been assailed by murderous hands, within the serven inclosure of his own home, and in the presence and before the eyes of his own wife and offspring, and in the light of closing day he fails bleeding and dead upon his own nearthetone, a victum to the unwarranted rage of a man whom, until that hour, he had never met, ind who certainly he could never have meant to iarm.

Well may the community be shocked! Well may may stand aganst! Is the sanctity of the home no onger respected? Is a man's life no longer secure within the shadow of his own nome? Are we liable at any time, when the wanton rage of one who may lancy himself provoked shall demand ruthlessly our life? But we are not here to-day to add anying to this flame of excitement which has so sudlenly leaped up in our midst; we are not here to contribute anything to the violence of this fearful compest that is sweeping over our city. We rather once to-day with the peaceful message of religion; we come to breathe the sweet and consoling inspiration of our faith upon these stricken hearts that it down in the sales of their grief under the black shadow that has so suddenly fallen upon their home. It is not for us to indulge the feeling of revence. "Vengeance is Mine, I will sepay, saith the Lord." Power belongeth unto God. Amidst the commotions and conlicts of earth and time God

still reigns, the clouds and darkness are around about Him, nevertheless righteoneness and justice are the habitation of His throne, and certainly the Judge of all the earth has done and still does right, though we may not be able to comprehend the mysteries of His administration, nor fathout he depths of His wasdom, nor understand His goings forth. This truth is our refuge, this is our consolation in the midst of this great trouble, "Cast thy burden on the Lord and He shall sustain thee." A heavier burden it has never been our said lot to see cast upon the heart of any than that which now presses

upon the heart of any than that which now presses down to the very dust these innocent and helpless cones. Yet, severtheless, out of the skies God-speaks to thee and says: "Cast thy burden on Me; call on Me in thy day of trouble and i will sunstain thee." This occasion is for the skies God-speaks to thee and says: "Cast thy burden on Me; call on Me in thy day of troubles and i will sunstain thee." This occasion is service like this. Very rarely, indeed, does it become the sad duty of the Christian finister to speak to souls bowed and crushed as are those before us. Seldom, indeed, are we led to feel the insecurity, the absolute the duty of the christian finister to see the control of the control of the christian of the insecurity, the absolute the duty of the christian of the control of the christian of the chr

more sombre aspects of the occurrence.

DR. COOPER.

At the conclusion of Mr. Atkinson's remarks, the

Rev. Dr. Cooper spoke:

My brother has anticipated very much, if not all, that I would have said, and he has said it well, better than I could have done. A wonderful thing has been committed in the land. The bloody hand of violence has stricken down this friend and parishioner of by-gone years at his own threshold, in the presence of his own wife and children; and we stand aghast, almost dumo-stricken, and fift up our eyes to Heaven, and can only remember His word who says to us: "Be still, and know that I as it come to this, that man shall take upon himself to be Judge, jury, executioner, all in one? Is it come to this, that men shall take upon himself to be Judge, jury, executioner, all in one? Is it come to this, that wong, not an intended one, that urged on to the commission of this deed; is it come to this, that because of a fancied blow—for I do not believe Francis Hanford was the man to have stricken a woman,—no, I believe it was a blow in the imagination only that is now pleaded in justification of this atroclous deed,—but, I say, has it come to this, that, with our civilization, man shall take the law into his own hands, and thus ruthlessly despoil a family of its protector, its support, shall thus strike down in the midst of his usefulness, and in the midst of his enjoyments, the man upon whom that family rested under God for its support? I am reminded here that the dammed spot of human blood will not out of the human conscience, and I say it deliberately that I had rather be my poor brother who is the strick of the consequence, and it is a strict the tormenting agonies of his conscience. Oh, they must be terrible, and, in the midst of a righteous indignation of a holy horror at the act, I do not believe there is a Christian heart here but must feel even for him. Oh, he must surely be suffering, as it were, the tormenties of the dammed, when he shall reflect and think in his cooler moments how how he sent a fellow-man uncalled and unwarned into the presence of his make the exist of the family residenc

hearse. The funeral procession took up its line to Graceland, where the remains were deposited in a vault, to wait until a lot is selected by the family.

THE INQUEST.

THE HACKMAN.

THE HACKMAN.

JOHN MURRAY.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Hanford was resumed at the Chicago Avenue Station at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. As on the day before, the room was full of people, who watched the proceedings in silence and with evident interest. The first witness sworn was John Murray, the hack-driver, who testified as follows:

By the Coroner: Q.—Where de you live? A—At No. 287 North State street. I work there.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I work in a livery stable.

ery stable.

Q.—You were present, Monday evening, when the affray took place? A.—Yes, sir. Q. -Please state to the jury Q.—Please state to the Jury
WHAT YOU SAW FROM THE BEGINNING.
A.—As I drove up to Mr. Hanford's house, Mr.
Sullivan and his brother got out and went up the
steps, and in a moment I saw them come down

again.

Q.—Did you see them come down again? A.—
The next thing I saw they were speaking to another man. I did not notice them any more until a few moments afterwards, when I looked around and saw them in a tussle or scume, or whatever you might call it,—saw Mr. Sullivan. I mean to say. I did not pay any attention to them. I had a pair of horses that were uneasy, and I had to pay attention to them. When I looked around, it appeared to me that Mr. Sullivan and this strange man, that is. Hanford—were both almost down to-

gether.

Q.—We have heard that several times, and I want to ask you SEVERAL QUESTIONS IN REGARD TO MRS. SUL-LIVAN.

Where was she during the struggle? A.—During Where was she during the struggle? A.—During the time that Mrs. Sullivan and his brother were on the steps of the house, she was in the carriage.

Q.—Did she get out? A.—Not until a few moments before the shot was fired.

Q.—Are you sure of that? A.—Only a few moments before.

Q.—Where was she standing? A.—She stood near the carriage, she and Mr. Sullivan's brother and I think another man, I could not say who the other man was.

Q.—What did they do? Were they quarreling?

A.—It appeared to me that the three of them were kind of clinched together, that they had hold of each other.

Q.—Where was Mr. Sullivan at the time when

Somebody else, I think, had held of him at the time.

Q.—You did not know any of the parties? A.—I only knew Mr. Sullivan and his brother and Mrs. Sullivan at the time.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Sullivan

Q.—Did you see Mr. Sullivan

LISE HIS REVOLVER?

A.—Just at that time my horses made a move and I looked toward them. When I looked around again I saw Sullivan fire. Just after this man was struggling toward Mr. Sullivan it saw him fire.

Q.—Did Mr. Hanford fall at once? A.—Well, in a few moments from that I saw this man kind of lying back in a man's arms.

Q.—After the clinching together of Mrs. Sullivan, Sullivan's brother, and this man, did Mrs. Sullivan go back to the carriage? How long was she out of the carriage? A.—I could not say exactly. I should judge about two minutes.

Q.—Do you know now who that man was? A.—No. sif.

Q.—Was it the same man who a second or two afterwards made a move towards Alexander Sullivan? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Was the move that this man made towards Alexander Sullivan almost at the same time that the three persons had hold of each other? A.—No, sir, it was a few seconds afterwards.

Q.—Se it might have been Mr. Hanford who had hold of Florence Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan—that they had hold of each other for all you know? A.—Well, I could not say who the stranger was.

Q.—Was it the same man who was pointed out by the lady on the steps? A.—I did not see that.

Q.—You did not know Hanford? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see the body? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you positive that you

SAW MR. SULLIVAN SHOOT?

A.—I saw him.

SAW MR. SULLIVAN SHOOT?

A.—I saw him.
Q.—Saw him in the act? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And saw this gentleman fall? A.—I saw somebody, I think, support him, and he kind of leaned back a little in his arms.
Q.—Did not you hear the report of the pistol first, and then see it in the hands of Mr. Sullivan?
A.—I saw him just as he was shooting.
Q.—Did he take the revolver out of his pocket?
A.—I did not see that. .—Did he take the revolver out of his potent.

I did not see that.

.—When you looked at him was the revolver in hand? A.—Yes, sir.

.—What part did Sallivan's brother take in the ir? A.—I could not say that he took any part.

.—You did not see him amongst the group at A.—I only saw him when Mrs. Sullivan and

all? A.—I only saw him when Mrs. Sullivan and the stranger were clinched together. That is all I noticed about him.

Q.—Then you did see him take part in it—in the clinching? A.—As far as I could understand the whole three had hold of each other.

Q.—Where were you during this time? Were you on the seat of your carriage, or on the ground? A.—I was on the seat of the carriage until Mrs. Sullivan and his brother and this stranger had hold of each other, and they were kind of going toward the carriage-door, and I got off the carriage and shut the door.

the carriage-door, and I got off the carriage and shut the door.

Q.—That was before the shooting? A.—Yes; a few moments before.

Q.—Did you see the pistol in Mr. Sullivan's hand before the shooting, or just see it at the time he fired? A.—I did not notice the pistol particularly when I saw him in the act of shooting.

Q.—Alter this shooting was over you saw it in his hands? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you hear any loud talk? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you saw was a mere scuttle of no consequence? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was anything

SAID BY THE PARTIES

when you were taking them to the house that indicated that there was anything unusual in the call? A.—No, sir; I could not hear a word they said.

Q.—You simply went with the carriage as at any

said.
Q.—You simply went with the carriage as at any other time to drive a party where they wished to go? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did Sullivan or either of the others appear to be excited when they got into the carriage? A.—No, sir. to be excited when they got into the carriage? A.

No, sir.
Q. Not at all? A.—I did not notice that he was excited.
Q.—Did yon see one strike another, using his fists? A.—Well, I saw Mr. Sullivan and this strange man. I thought both of them were striking at each other.
Q.—Did you see anybody struck? A.—I saw them strike at each other. I could not say that they hit each other.
Q.—Did you see anybody on the ground before the shot was fired? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you see any one kneeling and having hold of another with his hand? A.—No, sir.

C. H. Jenson, sworn, and examined by the Cor-

LaSalle street.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Coachman.
Q.—What do you know about the affray? A.—I was sitting in our yard, which joins Mr. Hanford's house—there is a little space between, 3 or 4 feet—about 20 feet from Mr. Hanford's house. I heard nothing only from the yard.
Q.—About what time! A.—About half-past 7. I heard the shot fired.

Q.—About what time! A.—About half-past 7. I heard the shot fired.
Q.—Before that you didn't see anything? A.—Nothing at all. There was a fence between me and the others.
Q.—When the shot was fired you went out? A.—I went out directly when I heard the shot fired and heard the screaming.
Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw some few gentlemen standing by the carriage, on the curbstone,—not clinched, but holding each other.
Q.—Were they excited? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did you do anything? A.—I went and took hold of Mr. Hanford—directed my attention to him, and assisted him.
Q.—Did you see any one have a pistol in his hand? A.—I did not.

FLORENCE SULLIVAN.

THE HOMICIDE'S BROTHER.
Florence T. Sullivan, a brother of the homicide,

was next sworn:
Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 378 Oak
street.
Q.—What is your business? A.—I am deputy
collector in the water office.
Q.—Please state to the jury what you know about Q.—Please state to the jury what you know about the case. A.—About 7 o'clock Monday evening my brother requested me to order a carriage, and I didgo. I went up-stairs to the parlor, and his wife came up shortly afterwards and told me that her name had been mentioned in the Council in an anonymous communication, and that Mr. Van Osdel had told Mr. Sullivan that Mr. Hanford, the School Principal, was the author. She told me we were going down in the carriage to the newspaper offices to try and prevent it from going in. She did not want her name in print. I then ordered a carriage, and Mrs. Sullivan and myself got into it and drove a block, when we met my brother, who got in and told the driver to go to No. 267 Oak street. I asked him who lived there, and he told me Mr. Hanford. We drove up to the door, and we got out and went up the steps, and he asked a lady on the steps if Mr. Hanford lived there. She said he did. He asked if he was in, and she pointed out a gentleman on the sidswalk. My

brother then went up to Mr. Hanford and says: "Is this Mr. Hanford?" Mr. Hanford says, "Yes." My brother said: "My name is Sullivan," and, taking a slip of paper out of his pocket, told him, "I am the husband of the lady mentioned in this article. It is a paragraph of an article that was read in the Council this afternoon. Now, I wish to know IF YOU ARE THE AUTHOR OF THAT ARTICLE?" Q.—What did Mr. Hanford answer? A.—Mr. Hanford hesitated, and refused to answer. My brother then saked him again, and Mr. Hanford replied, "I won't tell you." My brother then said. "Mr. Hanford, what would you think of me if I had assailed your wife's character, or even your own, and you came to me in a gentlemanly manner and asked if I was the author, and I told you I wouldn't say? Now, Mr. Hanford, Mr. Van Osdel has given me your name as the author. Now, Mr. Hanford, I want you to tell me whether you are, or not; and if you are the suther, won't you retract or give the proofs?" Mr. Hanford replied: "If Mr. Van Osdel has given you my name as the author, you know there is no necessity of asking me." My brother again asked Mr. Hanford to retract or give him proof. Says he: "Mr. Hanford, do you refuse to give me the proof or to retract?" Mr. Hanford said, "I do." Then Mr. Sullivan says, "YOU ARE A DOG," and a scuffle immediately ensued, and Mr. Hanford was either thrown down or slipped and fell down, and dragged Mr. Sullivan with him. Mr. McMullen, I believe it was, immediately took hold of Mr. Sullivan and pulled him off, and I was going to the assistance of Mr. McMullen to help, him hold my brother, when I heard Mrs. Sullivan exclaim,
"WHY THE SCOUNDREL HAS STRUCK ME."

to the assistance of Mr. McMulien to heip nimhold my brother, when I heard Mrs. Sullivan exclaim,
"WHY THE SCOUNDREL HAS STRUCK ME,"
and I turned around and saw Mr. Hanford strike
her either in the face or the neck.
Q.—At the time you and your brother and Mr.
Hanford were struggling, did your sister-in-law
come up to the place? A.—She jumped out of the
carriage and sald: "For God's sake, Alec, don't
hurt him?"
Q.—After she said that Mr. Hanford struck her
in the face? A.—In the face or in the neck.
Q.—Did you see that? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Well, what occurred then? A.—Then I took
hold of Mrs. Sullivan and pushed her into the carriage, when Mr. Hanford struck at me, but I threw
up my hands to save my face, and the blow fell
somewhere on my arms. Mr. Hanford then rushed
in the direction of my brother, who said to the gentieman who was holding him, "Oh, let me go."
Immediately a shot was fired, and I saw Mr. Hanford being supported by some gentlemen—he was
half lying on them. I then asked some person if
he (Hanford) was shot, and they replied they
thought he was—"I think he is."
Q.—Was your brother in the habit of carrying a
revolver? A.—Yes;
HE FREQUENTLY CARRIED A REVOLVER.
Q.—Not all the time? A.—Not will the tima.
Q.—Wold he put the revolver m his pocket before
he left the house? A.—I don't know, sir. I didn't
know he had one.
Q.—You didn't know whether he had a revolver

Q.—You dun't know whether he had a revolver in his possession or not? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you see the revolver in his house? A.—I did not see the revolver at all that night, and I haven't seen it since. I did not see the revolver the shooting was done with.
Q.—Did your brother go to Hanford's house with the intention of punishing him if he did'nt take the words back? A.—I know nothing of his intentions. I do not know.

ewspaper offices.
Q.—Not to Mr. Hanford's house? A.—No, sir.
supposed she and myself were going alone—with-I supposed she and myself were going alone—with-out my brother. Q.—At the time Mr. Hanford and your brother were engaged in the encounter, did Mr. Hanford strike at him? A.—Yes, sir. They were grappling together.

strike at him? A.—Yes, sir. They were grappling together.
Q.—But your brother struck Mr. Hanford first?
A.—I don't know that. He called him a dog, and they scuffied.
Q.—About where did the scuffie take place? A.—Immediately in front of Mr. Hanford's house.
Q.—On the grass? A.—Yes; between the curbstone and the sidewalt.
Q.—Whoree was

MRS. SULLIVAN
at the time? A.—She was in the carriage until it began, and then she jumped out.
Q.—And went towards them? A.—She exclaimed, "For God's sake, Alec, don't hurt him."
Q.—Whoree was she standing? A.—She was standing right outside of the carriage.
Q.—And you saw Mr. Hanford run towards Mrs.
Sullivan? A.—I did not see him run towards her, but saw him strike her.
Q.—He was near her? A.—Yes; had his hands on her.

ing it.

Q.—But you did not know he had one? A.—I did not know that he had any that night. I knew he had one at the house.

Q.—Were you looking at Sullivan at the time the shooting occurred? A.—No, sir.

Q.—How far away were they from you? A.—I was holding Mrs. Sullivan—pushing her into the carriage. arriage.

Q.—How far were they from you? A.—We were all close together—5 or 6 feet, perhaps.

Q.—You were not looking their way at all? A.—

Q.—You were not looking their way at all? A.—

Q.—Did you look immediately toward them when you heard the shot? A.—I looked toward.

When you heard the shot? A.—I looked toward.

shot? A.—I supposed it was my brother. I believe there is no doubt that he shot.
Q.—Are you in the habit of going out with your prother and sister in a carriage? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—I understood you to say the carriage was ordered for you to go alone? A.—For myself and aister-in-law.
Q.—Did you frequently do errands for your brother in that way? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did you do the errands in a carriage or otherwise? A.—It depended on circumstances. I sometimes took a carriage and sometimes not. We were frequently in the habit of taking a carriage.
Q.—You say you were struck by Mr. Hanford? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Where? A.—I threw up my hands to save my face, and the blow came on my arms.
Q.—You didn't sirike back? A.—No, sir.
Q.—You have seen the revolver? A.—I have seen the one he used to keep in the house—whether this is the one I do not know. [Revolver produced and identified as Alexander Sullivan's.] The last time I saw it was in his house. That may have been six months ago. I do not know how long it was.

RUDOLPH RISSMAN.

RUDOLPH RISSMAN.

HESAW THE BLOW.

Rudolph Rissman, sworn: Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 308 Sedgwick street. reeper.
Q.—Do you know anything about the case! A.—

Yes.
Q.—How did it happen you were in the neighborhood? A.—I was taking a walk with my wife on the way to the Tdedo Monday evening between 7 and 8; I don't know exactly the time. and s; I don't know exactly the time.

Q.—What did you see? A.—When I came to the corner of Oak and Clark streets I saw a fight going on, and I stood a noment there with my wife and looked around and saw a man having hold of another man; and I saw a woman standing near a coach, and another man went up to her and struck her.

her.
Q.—With his fist?—whereabouts? A.—Well, I couldn't say where he struck her—whether on the shoulder or on the face.
Q.—Could you ecognize the lady? A.—I didn't Q.—Conid you accomize the isay? A.—I didn't see her afterwards.
Q.—You saw min who were together in a struggle? A.—Yes, six
Q.—How far was the lady from the carriage? A.—About 2 or 3 cet.
Q.—What did you do then? A.—When I saw that I said to my wife,

that I said to my vife,
MY GOD! TIEY ARE STRIKING A LADY!
and I wanted to rin there.
Q.—What did you do? A.—I wanted to run to the
spot; but in frontof me was another lady standing,
and in passing he! I did not see the water-hydrant
on the corner, and I fell over it. I got up and
cleaned my pants, and then I heard the report of a
pistol. on the corner, and I fell over it. Igot up and cleaned my pants, and then I heard the report of a pistol.

Q.—Well? A.—I then ran down to the house of Mr. Hanford, andwhen I got there I saw a man lying on the steps.

Q.—Did you know him? A.—I never saw him before. I know rhw it was Mr. Hanford.

Q.—Could yoi recognize the lady you saw struck? A.—I thak I could; I can't say, though, because I saw heronly a moment.

[The witness vas permitted to leave the stand and go into Capt Gund's office, and look at Mrs. Sullivan. When he returned he said: "I am pretty sure that is her; but I wouldn't swear to it. It is her to the beit of my recollection."]

Q.—How far vere you away when she was struck? A.—I don't know how far it is. I was on the corner of Clask and Oak streets.

Q.—You could recognize her face at that distance? A.—Oh 'cs. I have pretty good eyes. Her whole figure vas plain, so that I would know her if I met her oj the street. I am pretty sure it was Mrs. Sullivan that I saw struck.

Q.—Did you see the man who fired the pistol? A.—I didn't see him fire it, but I saw him afterwards.

Q.—When you got there, did the man have the

A.—I didn't see him he it, but I saw him afterwards.

Q.—When you fot there, did the man have the revolver in his hand? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You could not tell who shot? A.—No, I didn't know. The first thing I saw was a gentleman lying on the steps, and I asked who did that, and somebody san he (Sullivan) did.

Q.—Would yot know the man who struck the lady? Yes, sir.

Q.—Who struck the lady? A.—No, I couldn't say.

Q.—You ought certainly to know whether this man that you beiped carry in was the one who struck the lady? A.—I couldn't tell, because I did not see the face when he struck.

Q.—Are there any trees along there? A.—I couldn't say.

Q.—What corner were you standing on? A.—On the northwest corner—on the same side the parties were.

Q.—Don't you recollect that there were some trees between you and the carriage? A.—I couldn't say.

asy. Q.—Do you know how the ground looks there? A.—Well. I think there are some there. In front of the house there is grass, and i guess some tress on some parts of the sidewalk, but I couldn't say exactly, I couldn't swear to it.

Q.—Did you see a carriage standing there? A.—Yes, str. C.—Where was it? A.—Well, the horses, as I recollect were facing west.
Q.—Did you see anything of the driver? A.—No. I did not.
Q.—Was the lady standing there when you came up? A.—You stood on the corner and saw her? A.—Yes, right in front of the carriage—perhaps two steps. I could not say how far.
Q.—Did you see any men there? A.—Yes, another gentleman was standing near the lady, and she was struck.
Q.—How many more besides that one? A.—I could not say—might be six or seven.
Q.—Near the lady? A.—Oh, no; the whole of them. Perhaps six or seven. I could not say—was that man (the one who struck Mrs. Sullivan) between you and the lady? Didn't you get your impression after you got there? A.—I did not see her afterwards. When I got there, she was in the carriage.

earringe.
-You didn't see her since? A .- Not until O.—You don't know the gentleman who stood lear the lady? A.—No, sir.
Q.—You don't know who struck her? A.—No, I o not. I couldn't see who it was.
Q.—But you could tell from the corner of Clark treet her face when you saw her again? A.—Yes—herce and the force

street her face when you saw her again? A.—Yes—
the face and the figure.
Q.—How long did you see her standing there?
A.—I didn't see her long.
Q.—About? A.—Before I saw her struck, I saw
her perhaps two minutes. I couldn't say exactly.
One minute or two minutes,—I couldn't say exactly.
Q.—How long do think it was? A.—It might
be one minute or one minute and a half.
Q.—Will you swear to one minute? A.—I don't
know; I had no watch in my pocket,
Q.—Then you can't tell positively how long?
A.—No; I would not say how long.
Q.—You have no recollection of the time? A.—
No.

O.—But you recollect
BEING THE LADY'S FACE TWO HUNDRED FEET them.
Q.—You don't know how long she stood there?
A.—No; because I fell, and I didn't see her get
into the carriage.
Q.—Or the man by whom she was struck? A.—I
looked at the man and then at the woman, perhaps
a minute, and then I saw the man strike her.
Q.—Where did the man go after he struck her?
A.—I couldn't teli; other people came between
them. them.
Q.—Between where? A.—Between them and me; and I wanted to go, and I ran and fell down and didn't see anything afterwards.
Q.—How long did it take you to get up? A.—Not long—after I cleaned my pants. I don't think I laid there half an hour. [Laughter.]
Q.—How far were you from the carriage then?
A.—About 150 feet.
Q.—Not more? A.—I don't think so; I don't know. w.

—Might not the man have put his hands out, not strike her? A.—I am positive it was with hand [illustrating—a blow]. I am positive of striking.

—What time was it? A.—About half-past 7

Clock.
Q.—Perfectly light? A.—Light.
Q.—Wasn't it a little dasky? A.—I could see
verything. When I carried the man in there was
o light in the room. everything. When I carried the man in there was no light in the room.

By a juror—Q.—It seems to me 150 feet was a long distance for you to recognize a face? A.—I have pretty good eyes.

MRS. SULLIVAN. MRS. SULLIVAN.
HER STORY OF THE AFFAIR.

This in reality ended the testimony, but Mrs.
Sullivan was sent for, some of the jurymen desiring to hear her statement. She came into the room accompanied by a lady friend, and walked very slowly to the witness-stand, appearing to be almost exhausted from grief and anxiety. She was very pale, and agitated, and tears came into her eyes frequently during her narration of the startling events. When she was seated the Coroner said to her that, under the law, she could not testify un-

By the Coroner. Q.—I only want to ask you if, during the struggle, you were struck by anybody? A.—Yes. Mr. Hanford struck me.
Q.—You can explain how it happened. A.—The two were standing off some distance from us. I was sitting in the carriage. I supposed they were having a quiet conversation. I could see their faces, and my husband seemed to be pleading with himarguing with him—arguing with him—arguing with him—arguing with him—arguing with him—and Mr. Hanford'sface wore a contemptuous expression—a sneer, and the next moment—shortly afterwards—I heard no words between them—I saw the two on the ground; I was talking with a gentleman at the carriage door. The moment I saw them scuffling I jumped out of the carriage and rushed in between them. calling

the carriage and rushed in between them, calling to my husband not to hurt Mr. Hanford. I said:

"Alec, Alec, don't hurt him." I jumped down between them, and Mr. McMullen frew my husband off. Mr. Hanford got up, and I stepped in between them, and Mr. McMullen frew my husband off. Mr. Hanford got up, and I stepped in between them, and Mr. McMullen frew my husband carriage, and in the said of him deprecatingly, "Why, you should not strike me," or "You have struck me," meaning that he misunderstood me, "that I was not quarreling with him, but I was trying to have peace between them of the said with the my husband exclaim to Mr. McMullen and I heard my husband exclaim to Mr. McMullen and I heard and heave peace between them and the said "let me go" or "Let go of me." Young Mr. Sullivan pushed me back into the carriage, and heard a shot almost immediately. I saw Mr. Hanford fall partly on his side of the said with the will not refuse the with said be worth with the said with the will not refuse the said with the said with the

got into the carriage, and we rode over together to the house. There was not the slightest anger in my husband's face or manner; he seemed to be suffering simply from terrible pain over the matter. Just before we left the house it struck me, "Will he do the gentleman harm or strike him?" If he and Mr. Hanford should get into controversy I presumed there would be hard words between them which I did not want to see, and I said to Alec, "There won't be any trouble between you. I won't have any louid words. I know he will be very glad, when he finds, out the truth and reads this miserable thing, to take it back, and there will be no trouble." and with that consciousness in my mind I had not the slightest idea that there would be any difficulty or any sort of quarrel. ort of quarrel.

I SAW THE M'MULLEN BROTHERS.

est idea that there would be any difficulty or any sort of quarrel.

I SAW THE M'MULLEN BECTHERS.

I called one of them over to me, because I had a message to give him, and he and I chatted at the door. I hadn't the slightest suspicion that there would be anything but conversation between them. I thought that Mr. Hanford would promptly give the retraction. What followed I have already stated. I saw the two having a conversation. My husband was arguing, pleading with him. I heard nothing that took place between them. They were not near enough. Mr. McMullen introduced the subject as he approached the carriage-door. I said to him, "It was your brother George I wanted to see; I wanted to give him a message." It was David whom I saw and spoke to. He said. "We were just going over to your house." Said he, "We have just told Mr. Hanford he would get into trouble for this business." That was the first I knew that the McMullens knew anything about the matter. I said, "Oh, no. It was very cowardly of Mr. Hanford to write an anonymous letter assalling a lady; but we are going to the newspaper offices to get it all stopped—to have the thing suppressed; my hasband is now getting a retraction from Mr. Hanford. "I told Mr. McMullen in the most explicit manner we were on the way to the newspaper offices to get the matter suppressed. I told him that my husband was

THEN GETTING A RETRACTION from Mr. Hanford. Mr. McMullen said to me he hoped there wouldn't be any trouble. I said no, that my husband had assured me that there would not be. In a moment after that I saw they were scuffling.

Q.—Is that all? A.—If you ask me questions, I may think of something else.

None of the jurymen desiring to ask anything, Mrs. Sullivan left the stand, and was taken out of the room by her lady friend, on whose arm she leaned for support.

MRS. RISSMAN.

MRS. RISSMAN.

Q. -Where do you live? A. -No. 308 Sedgwich Q.—Where were you last Monday night about 7 o'clock. A.—At half-past 7 o'clock, at the corner

of Oak and Clark streets.

Q.—Which corner? A.—Toward the right,—on the right-hand side going down.

Q.—The northwest corner? A.—I am not acquainted with it. Q. -When you arrived there, who was with you?

A.—My husband.

Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw there was a scuffle,—two gentlemen fighting, and some men standing around. I could not distinguish who they vere.

Q.—Did you see a lady standing there? A.—Yes,

Q.—where was she standing: A.—she might have stood about a yard and a half from the carriage, as near as I could see.
Q.—How far were you away—how many feet?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—What did the lady do? A.—I didn't see her

do anything.

Q.—Did she speak to anybody? A.—I couldn't

Q.—Did she speak to anybody? A.—I couldn't say that. I saw there was
A HAND RAISED,
but whether it fell on the lady I could not say.
My husband said at the moment there was a lady got strack, or words to that effect.
Q.—You only saw the hand raised; you couldn't say whether it fell on the face or neck? A.—No; I couldn't say that it did strike.
Q.—You only know it from your husband saying. "There is a lady strack?" A.—I didn't see it.
Q.—What did your husband do? A.—He ran, and fell over a water-hydrant.
Q.—Did you hear the pistol shot? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did you hear the pistol shot? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Did you see anybody fire it? A.—No.
Q.—Was it dark? A.—No, it was not dark.
Q.—Could you see everything clearly? A?—It was twilight; was not dark; you could see persons distinctly from a distance.
Q.—After the shot was fired, what became of the lady? A.—I couldn't tell, because my attention was attracted to Mrs. Hanford; I was standing by her.

not.
Q.—Do you know who raised the hand ?—was it Hanford? A.—I could not say that.
Q.—Was his face toward you? A.—No; his face was toward the carriage. It was too far; I could not distinguish it. And such excitement.

THE PRISONER.

HIS STATEMENT.

manch. He was brought up from the Was brought up from the County Jail looking very pale and disconcreted. The Corner was about significant to the county of the county of

BADWAY'S REMEDIES. RADWAY'S

DUST TO

Francis H

(Centinued from th

Funeral Services

centinued from the are excited; your wife The latter merely said she y has a great deal of infinence, see the letter, and at the protein the name. "He is a very ok made that statement I felt a spoken to him in that way, a had been too severe about the and said to Van Osdel: "I withdraw that expression." Council Chamber from spoke to one or two del came forward, and from a chair which he aud from a chair which he aud refused to give it, making the did to me—that he would gitme. Mr. English used nes that I did,—to the effect the time for the name to be "Do you allow a lady to be ner and not give the nam again, and I asked WHAT WAS THE Somebody near me said it we had to fine the said that I will he for the name to be "Do you allow a lady to be ner and not give the nam again, and I asked WHAT WAS THE Somebody near me said it we want to be the said th

NOT ONE HOUR

From One to Twenty Minutes.

After Reading this Advertisement Meed Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY . RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain. Only Pain Remedy

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chillblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or

parts where the pain or difficulty exists will announce and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrica, Dysmerr, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY field. If with them. A few drops is water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulast. FEVER and AGUE

DR. RADWAY'S

purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Raiway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneya, Bladder, Nervon Dieases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Pyspeptis, Billousness, Billous Fever, Inflammation, Pyspeptis, Billousness, Billous Fever, Inflammainternal Viscers.

Flees, and all Derangements of the
Internal Viscers.

Furely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or
deleterious drugs.

For Observe the Following symptoms resulting from,
Disorders of the Bigestive Organs:

Castipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood is
the flead, Acidity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn,
Disgust of Food, Pullness of Weight in the Biomach,
Sour Eraptions, Sinking or Fintierings in the Pit of the
Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurriset and Difficult
Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimnes
of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and
Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest,
Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the
Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the spe-

there talking to those round and noticed three is there to be Mr. McMs strangers to me. As I to one of them left the party I concluded that was Mr. it was Mr. it "YOUR NAME II He said. 'Yes." I said. I took this [the copy of tout of my pocket, and letter was read before which my wife is very seattacked, and as you I cone to get you to make am sure you are mistaken, anthor of anything. I swhich I make." I said. He said. 'I neither den then, 'Mr. Van Osdel gibthor of the statement; of that is a different thing." Van Osdel told you, you well, let me read it to part of the charge concern with Co vin. I said, implication, and the statement for the papers in the proper time I will into the statement for the papers it the proper time! He statement for the papers it the proper time! Mi iragged about in the less you give me so appear in the papers in th

AYS REMEDIES.

he Worst Pains in to Twenty Minutes.

ONE HOUR this Advertisement Need as Suffer with Pain.

WAY'S EADY: RELIEF

r Every Pain. he First and is the ain Remedy

TO TWENTY MINUTES. S READY RELIEF

Instant Ease. of the Kidneys, Inflamma-adder, Inflammation of the imps, Congestion of the dore Throat, Difficult ing, Palpitation of Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rhoumatism, Cold Chills, hillblains, and Frost Bites.

half a tumbler of water will, in a Crampa, Paina, Sour Stomach, adache, Blarrica, Dyschery, Colle, and all internal pains, ways carry a bottle of RADWAYS, the them. A few drops in waterwill pains from change of water. It is Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. and AGUE

RADWAY'S

TING PILLS egantly costed with sweet gum, fy, cleanse, and strengthen. Rad-ure of all disorders of the Stom-Kidneys. Bladder, Nervous Dis-patination. Costiveness Universes. nstipation, Costiveness, Indigensumers, Billous Fever, Inflammatiles, and all Derangements of the
stranted to effect a positive cure.
Italiang no mercury, inineral, or
lowing symptoms resulting from
the Falliness of the Blood ig
the Falliness of the Blood ig
the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn,
luess of Weight in the Stomach,
luess of Weight in the Pit of the
of the Head, Hurriad and Difficult
s at the Heart, Choking or Sufben in a Lying Posture, Dimness
the before the Sight, Fever and
else before the Sight, Fever and
else before the Sight, Fever and
the Syes, Pains in the Side, Chest,
Fishes of Heat, Burning in the
Fishes of Heat, Burning in the

WAY'S PILLS will free the sys-pove-named disorders. Price, 25 by Druggists.

s' growth cured by Y'S REMEDIES.

rian Tumor in the Ovaries is for Ten Years. rian Tumor in the Ovaries is for Ten Years.

7. 1873.—Dr. Radway: That. I make this statement: Tumor in the ovaries and bowed the best physicians of this it. It was growing at such rather in the best physicians of this it. It was growing at such rather in the large of the such that it was the large of the such that of the Resolvent, two boxes of each the Relief. I used these used it. I determined to perserve bottles of the Resolvent, two the such that the large of the Fills. Before they are bottles of the Resolvent, two they are they are they are the such that the large of the Fills. Before they are the they are they

BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND.

DWAY'S anResolvent LOOD PURIFIER,

rofula, Glandular Swellings, cerous Affections, Syphilitio de Liungs, Dyspepsis, Water de Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, dereurial Diseases, Femsie Rickets, Sait Rheum, Broa-ney, Bladder, Liver Gom-ER BOTTLE.

32 Warren-st, N. Y.

e and True." RADWAY & CO., No. 33 Funeral Services of the Late

DUST TO DUST.

Francis Hanford. (Centinued from the Second Page.)

centinued from the Second Page.)

sre excited; your wife was not attacked. The latter merely said she was a smart lady, and has a great deal of influence. You wait until you see the letter, and at the proper time I will give the name." He is a very old man, and when he made that statement I felt a little bodly that I had spoken to him in that way, and thought my friends had been too severe about the thing. I was sorry, and said to Van Osdel: "Don't take offense; I withdraw that expression." I went inside the Council Chamber from the ante-room, and spoke to one or two about it. Van Osdel came forward, and Mr. English srose from a chair which he occupied, and demanded of him the name of the author of the letter. He refused to give it, making the same answer that he did to me—that he would give di at the proper time. Mr. English used nearly the same language that I did,—to the effect that this was the proper time for the name to be disclosed, and added: "Do you allow a lady to be attacked in that maner and not give the name?" That aroused me again, and I asked
WHAT WAS THE ATTACK?

Somebody near me said it was an infamons thing.

sgain, and I asked

WHAT WAS THE ATTACK?

Somebody near me said it was an infamous thing. I then said, "Mr. Van Oedel, I repeat what I said before; you are a dog, and must give me that name." We went into the ante-room and talked a little time. He, said I was mistaken and should keep cool. Finally he said he would give me the name—that Mr. Hanford was the man. I spoke to Gen. Thompson and other membess of the Council, and remonstrated against the infamy of the thing. I spoke, I think, to every member of the Committee on Education, except Mr. Linsenbarth, whom I do not know, and denounced the thing. I told them they were a nice set of dogs, when they knew the character of the communication, to allow lit to come before the Council without giving a chance to the persons interested to be heard. I afterwards went over to the reporters' desks to see the communication for myself. It was scattered about among the reporters, each having a page in order to copy it rapidly. I asked one or two for the passages referring to my wife, but they seemed to be too busy to attend to me. I went to Mr. Adams, of the Times. He and Mr. Ward, of the Times, were engaged in copying the portion I wanted. I got the page Mr. Ward was copying, and borrowed a sheet of copy paper from Mr. Adams, and copied this.

Prisoner here produced a sheet of reporter's borrowed a sneet of copy page to and copied this.

[Prisoner here produced a sheet of reporter's paper, very much crumpled, and read as follows:]

The instigator and engineer-in-ahlef of all deviltry connected with the legislation of the Board is Mrs. Snilvan, wife of the Secretary of the Board of Public Woks. Her influence with Colvin was proven by her getting Balley dismissed and her husband appointed in

I regarded that as a very infamous implication, and I went home, leaving the Council Chamber in a great state of anger. I spoke to several persons about the matter and they denounced it; I don't know exactly what they said, except that they denounced the charge. I went home. My wife came down to the supper-table and I think she asked me first, "Well, are you abolished?" or, "Are you removed?" and I said, "No, whe matter did not come up to-day," I sat quietly for a moment and then said:

removed!" and I said, "No, the matter did not come up to-day." I sat quietly for a moment and then said.

"CAN TOU HEAR SOME BAD NEWS?"
She had been very ill, Dr. Huntley having been attending her twice a day until Sunday. She seemed to be alarmed for a moment, and I said, "You need not get alarmed, but try to bear it. It will be made public very soon, and it is better I should tell you." I went on to state that an attack had been made upon her, and I took this [the paper above referred to] out of my pocket and read it. She said: "Well, we must have that suppressed; we must go to the papers and have them suppress it." I do not know the exact language she used, but that was the effect. I said to her, "I am afraid we cannot; the thing has been discussed in the Comeil Chamber, which was crowded at the time, and the papers are so fond of a sensation that I don't think they will suppress it." But she said. "We must, we must," I asked her if she had known Mr. Hanford and probably he will make a correction, and when we take it to the papers probably they will not publish it." I thought probably she might have known him, but when I found that she did not I was confident there was some mistake, and I felt less animosity towards him, because I felt he was mistaken, and that when told of the facts he would probably make a retraction. I calted my brother and got a carriage. I said to my wife: "You said Florence go down to the newspapers and try and get the hing suppressed. If you fail I will try again." Before the carriage arrived I wont to the livery-stable, State street near Oak, to look at the directory te get Hanford's address. Just as I was approaching the corner of State and Oak the carriage was coming along, and I stopped it and said to my wife: "Mr. Hanford lives on Oak street, No. 267; I will just step in and get this, and we will all go down to the papers together." We drove.

was coming along, and I stopped it and said to my wife: "Mr. Hanford lives on Oak street, No. 267; I will just step in and get this, and we will all go down to the papers together." We drove over to Mr. Hanford's house, and I saw some gentlemen on the street, three of them, I think. I said to my wife, "Do you know Mr. Hanford by sight?" She said no. I said that because I thought one of those gentlemen might be he, and we might miss him. We stopped at No. 267. I got out of the carriage and went up-stairs. There is a basement to the house, and I went up the stairs leading to the front door. A lady was sitting on the steps, I think, when I got there, who arose as cI was going up the steps. I said: "Does Mr. Hanford live here?" She said, "He is there talking to those gentlemen." I, turned round and noticed three gentlemen. "I, turned round and noticed three gentlemen. The others were

is knew to be Mr. McMaillen; the others were strangers to me. As I turned to go down stains one of them left the party and approached me, and I concluded that was Mr. Hanford. Faild,

Heasid. Vol. N. MARTS. H. H. Fronz I. Saild,

Heasid. Vol. N. MARTS. H. H. Fronz I. Saild,

Heasid. When the Lesion of the Mr. Hanford, a letter was read before the Council to-day in which my work is very severely and very unjustly attacked, and as you are the author of it come to get you to make a correction, because I am sure you are mistaken. He said, ''If I am the author of anything, I shall prove the charges which I make.'' I said, 'Do you deny it, then?'' He said, ''I neither deny or affirm it.' Said I, then, 'Mr. Van Osdel gives your name as the author of the statement; of course if you deny it that is a different thing.'' He said, ''Well, if Mr. Van Osdel told you, 'you know.'' I said. 'Very well, let me read it to you,'' and I read the last part of the charge concerning my wife's influence with Co vin. I said, 'That is an infamous faise. My wife never knew Colvin until long after I was in the Board of Public Works. We were not married when I was appointed, and that statement is untrue.' He said, ''I will prove any statements that I make.'' But,' said I, 'Now stand the proper time in your will be proper time in your will be proper time of the proper time. If you shanked you give me some statement is will suppear in the papers, and the whole world will know of this charge.'' He said, ''I said, would you think tey and you of this charge.'' He said, ''I said he was not excited, but was perfectly cool and contemption to the world; what would you think even if I charged you in that way and I would not make any reparation?' He still said, ''I will make my proof at the proper time.'' I want to tags,' "What would you think if I atlacked your wife and was discovered as the author, and the fact was given to the world will know of this charge.'' He said he, 'I will marsh the proofs at the proper time.'' is added in the was the proper

mination of

PROTECTING MYSELF AND HER,
for I was held firmly and he was free. The
'hought flashed through my mind that I
would wound him, that I would
break his arm, the arm that had
struck her. As I drew it I was held, and I have no
distinct recollection about cocking the pistol, or
anything else. I remember the shot and the cry of
somebony. "He is shot," or something of that
kind. Then there was a creat crowd came around.

thought he was wounded in the arm. Then the officer came along, and two or three persons came up, and some one cried out, "Who shot him?" I suid. "I did; that man insuited me and struck my wife." The officer took me in charge, and the person who held me told me it was Mr. McMuleh. I had never known him, out his brothers knew me. He told me that the man was shot in the bowels and that he believed he was dying. I told him that I could not believe that, and I did not believe it; that I omly intended to strike him in the arm. That is all I remember of it.

With this the prisoner gave a deep sigh, and settled down into his seat.

The Coroner, who had been an attentive listener to the story, inquired if that was all the prisoner had to say.

Mr. Salliyas with the settlement. had to say.

Mr. Sullivan, with the action of one who had

Mr. Sallivan, with the action of one who had forgotten something, said, in the same weak and tremalons voice: I do want to state

ANOTHER THING CONCERNING THE LETTER. Some week or so ago, I was told by some one, whom I don't remember, that Mr. Richberg had stated there was some communication before the Council Committee on Education in which it was said that my wife and I had tried to control the Board of Education for religious purposes, but I got no idea there was an attack of this character. I asked Mr. Richberg concerning it, but he gave me no definite answer, the Board of Education for religious purposes, but I agot no idea there was an attack of this character. I asked Mr. Richoerg concerning it, but he gave me no definite answer, and I thought from his manner that he did not care about telling me, but I knew there was something. I met Ald. Stewart, of that Committee, on the sidewalk's front of the City-Hall, and I told him I had heard there was some statement before the Committee about myself and wife interfering about school matters for church purposes, and I said to him that the statement was perfectly ridiculous; that I not only had no prejudice against the public schools, but that I was strongly in favor of them—that my wife had been educated in them and taught in them for some years, and that, as far as the names of the retiring inspectors were concernep, I only knew one to be acquainted with, and I had spoken to another, Mr. Oleson, about twice. Mr. Richberg was the one whom I said I knew. I said I had no interest in the matter, and that I did not want him or any one else to think I was such a fanatic to do anything of that kind, and that I did not want him or any one else to think I was such a fanatic to do anything of that kind, and that I did not want him or any one else to think I was such a fanatic to do anything of that kind, and that I did not want him or any one else to think I was such a fanatic to do anything of that kind, and that I did not want him or any one else to think I was such a fanatic to do anything of that kind, and that I did not want the work of the school system, and he gave me to understand, in a certain indefinite way, that it was actining of any consequence. I, of course, did not know it was of any moment, and I dropped all thought of it, and had no further conversation with anybody about the affair. That made me more outraged, because I had spoken to this memper of the Committee, and had asked him, if there was anything of sufficient importance, to give me a hearing, I was frenzied when I heard that my wife's name had been assail

the jury.

The prisoner—It is.

The Coroner—If any of the jurors want to ask any further questions in regard to this, they may

any further questions in related to this, they may do so.

A juror—When did you inquire where Hanford lived?

The prisoner—I went to the livery-stable to look at the directory, because it was the nearest place where there was one. There was no drugstore nearer than Chicago avenue. I went there because I happened to see one there once when I was gutting a buggy. I went in and looked his name up.

store nearer than Chicago avenue. I went there because I happened to see one there once when I was getting a buggy. I went in and looked his name up.

The juror—During the affray did you attack him first, or did he strike you?

The prisoner—When he refused to make any reparation I called him a dog. I believe our hands rose at the same time. My impression is that I struck him first; I cannot remember distinctly.

Another juror—Are you in the habit of carrying a revolver?

The prisoner—Not generally, but frequently, when I was employed as a reporter I got into the habit of carrying one, owing to being out late at nights; and on one occasion I wrote an article for which, I was told by other members of the paper, I was going to be assailed by some one. I often thought I would not carry one any more, but the habit seemed to grow upon me. I was not conscious of having the pistol with me when I left my house.

The juror—Did you have it in year pocket all day before?

The prisoner—No; on Sunday I had changed my pants. I had it in my pocket all day Monday.

The prisoner—No; on Sunday I had changed my pants. I had it in my pocket all day Monday.

The prisoner—No; en Sunday I had changed my pants. I had it in my pocket all day Saturday?

The prisoner—No; en Sunday I had changed my pants. I had it in my pocket all day Saturday?

The prisoner—No; en Sunday I hat was not loaded nearly a year.

Another juror—De you secollect about the vacant barrel?

The prisoner—My impression is that was not loaded. I kept one barrel always unloaded. About a year ago! took all the cartridges out and put in five new ones, and left one empty. I did it so that, if the pistol happened to be cocked or the hammer fell, it would not go off.

Another juror—Tou say that during the excitement which ensued you did not intend to kill but to main him?

The prisoner—I intended that when I found my-self utterly helpless to defend my wife. My hands were fast and his were free. He had dastardly assailed my poor, sick wife, and I had no other remedy.

At this

edy.

At this point the tears welled up to the prisoner's eyes, and he seemed deeply affected. THE VERDICT. MRS. HANFORD.

The jurors having exhausted their queries, the prisoner was removed, and the Coroner charged

in this case. It was suggested by your foreman that it would not be more than proper to hear the testimony of Mrs. Hanford. I sent to the house of the deceased, and was informed that this lady was at the funeral, and would not be back until about 3 o'clock, and that then perhaps she would not be able to state anything. At the same time, I, did not think it was necessary to have her testimony. The case is a very clear one. It is for the Coroner's jury to investigate by whom or in what manner a person came to his death. Only in two cases can you discharge from custody a prisoner charged with homfelded—that is, if the evidence shows the killing was done in self-defense or by accident. If you think from the evidense before you that the killing was done accidentally, or if you think it was done her testimony. The case is a very clear one. It is for the Coroner's jury to investigate by whom or in what manner a person came to his death. Only in two cases can you discharge from custody a prisoner charged with homicide—that is, if the evidence shows the killing was done in self-defense or by accident. If you think from the evidense before you that the killing was done accidentally, or if you think it was done in self-defence, you have the right to discharge the prisoner from custody. But if you find the opposite, you are bound and obliged, and it is your duty to bind over the prisoner for further examination before the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court. This is all the instruction I can give you in this case. You are intelligent enough to know what you nave to do, and I don't want to inform you in any other way. Now, every other person not belonging to the jury is to get out of the room.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

The room was accordingly cleared, and the jarors were left to their deliberations. It took them fifty-five minutes to agree upon a verdict, owing to some dispute, it is stated, about committing the prisoner without bail. When the crowd was again admitted, the Coroner read the verdict as follows, which was subscribed to by the jurors:

The said Francis Hanford, now lying dead at No. 267 Oak street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, came to his death on the 7th day of August, 1878, from a phatel-shot wound inflicted by a pistol or revolver in the hands of Alexander Sullivan. and therefore we, the jury, recommend the Coroner to hold said Alexander Sullivan for Turther examination before the Criminal Court without bail.

The jurors pocketed their vouchers, and the in-quest was over. The prisoner was removed to the

The jurors pocketed their vouchers, and the inquest was over. The prisoner was removed to the County Jail, where he occupies the Jailer's private room.

THE LAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The homicide which took place here last night, and whose details appear in this morning's TRIBUNE, will doubtless be the text this morning's Trinune, will doubtless be the text and pretext for a great deal of twaddle, legal and lay, journalistic and miscellaneous. There will be a general firing all along the line. Sympathy for "widowed mother and orphans" will take the field against sympathy for "chivalrous defender of a woman." "Lex" and "Lux" will write more of their chronic letters from the people. "Veritas" and "Justitia" will chime in with rattling hits past the editorial short-stop. There will be a trial, and editorial comments on the result; possibly a supersedeas and more editorial comments on that.

Before the fusilade begins, it will perhaps not be out of place for a disinterested and unsympathetic observer to make a brief analysis of the case, which analysis, being general and impersonal, it; is conceived will apply to similar cases. First, as to the facts.

These, stated in their most general form, we find to be:

These, "stated in their most general form, we find to be:

1. An actual or alleged injury to the family.

2. Reparation against the actual or alleged injurer, undertaken by the head of the family.

3. Killing such injurer by the head of the family, as the proximate result of such reparation.

Not only are these the facts in the Hanford-Sullivan case, but numerous other cases which may be found in the annals of criminal law.

Examining next the law applicable to such cases, we find that a deliberate killing in satisfaction of an injury is on a par with a deliberate killing for money, or any other deliberate killing; and, a fortiori, is a deliberate killing for a merely supposed injury in the same category. Generally speaking, and not now noticing exceptions and distinctions, all such killings are in law murder. And an accidental killing is felonious or not, just in proportion as it is or is not the accidental result of an unlawful act; for it is a rule of law that, "Where a man intending one wrong does another unintentionally, the intention and the act coalesce, and he is punishable for what he does "(the same as if he intend it from the beginning). Thus, if a man unlawfully shoots at another's arm, intending merely to disable that member, and accidentally produces a mortal wound, it is murder.

Such is the law; but when it is attempted, before a jury, to inflict its penalities in cases falling under the above-mentioned facts, it is well nigh impossible to secure a conviction. In valu may prosecuting officers urge and Judges charge that no one is permitted to take the law in his own hands, and be at one Judge, jury, and executioner; in vain may it appear from the evidence that the homicide was the result, as it nesually is, of a brutal assaut by one armed and prepared against one unarmed and unsuspecting; in vain may conneal warn juries against those dangerous verdicts of acquittal which place many cluzers at the mercy of the first hot-headed bumpkin whose wife, justly or unjustly, may be accused of intriguing o

AFTER THE STENCHES.

Health Commissioner McVickar Invites Co-operation.

He Explains His Plans to a Number of Citizens.

Organizing for Business--- Appointment of Committees.

Some days ago Dr. McVickar, Commissioner of Mealth, invited a number of prominent citizens to neet with him and have a talk over what was best to be done to suppress the stench nuisance. Letters of invitation were sent to the following-named perfons: A. G. Throop, Jacob Rosenberg, E. F. Cullerton, J. T. McAuley, J. Beidler, J. Turner, B. lerton, J. T. McAuley, J. Beidler, J. Turner, B. P. Hutchinson, J. Sherwin, M. Obendorf, M. Shepard, S. P. Hopkins, A. Gibbs, Dr. H. A. Johnson, R. C. Hammill, J. Beecher, L. C. P. Freer, H. M. Lyman, R. W. Ralston, J. Crerar, R. Gregg, N. Williams, M. F. Tuley, H. Sayrs, G. W. Higgins, J. M. Siewart, D. B. Shipman, L. Wahl, O. H. Tobey, E. S. Chesbrough, A. B. Wrisley, M. Wilkins, M. Atkinon, C. M. Henderson, M. Skinner, E. G. Mason, D. Hunt, D. Hoyne, J. G. Shortall, J. C. Ambler, D. Walker, D. McArthur. The meeting was held yesterday afternoon in The meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Kentucky Block, where the Commissioner has his Renticky Block, where the Commissioner has his office. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Throop, Beidler, Sherwin, Obendorf, Shepard, Gibbs. Ralston, Shipman, Chesbrough, Atkinson, Henderson, Hunt, Hoyne, Ambler, Mc-Arthur, Hopkins, and several others. The meeting was organized by the selection of Ald. Throop as Chairman and B. L. McVickar Secretary.

Aid. Throop as Chairman and B. L. McVickar Secretary.

Commissioner McVickar then explained THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING in the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: I have invited a few of you who I suppose are interested in the welfare of our city to meet me and examine into the queetion of the noxious odors which from time to time infest our city, and aid me in devising some means to control a matter second only in interest, in my estimation, to the question of taxation which now occupies us. The action which i request at your hands I propose shall be in subordination to the Council, composed of Messrs. Throop, Rosenberg. Cultifuction, Beddier, and McAsley. I have invited the the Council, composed of Messrs. Throop, Rosenberg. Cultifuction, Beddier, and McAsley. I have invited member of the Council, of material is their establishments from whence it is supposed arise these noxious gases, and have asked them as oftices as to confer with us. Having a common interest in all that concerns the health and welfare of the community. I have in whet the latter gentlemen to meet me as the representative of the Health Department, in connection with these other gentlemen to meet me as the representative of the Health Department, in connection with these other gentlemen to meet me as the representative of the Health Department, in the community. I have in whether the sentlemen to meet me as the representative of the Health Department, in connection with these other gentlemen to meet me as the representative of the Health Department, in connection with these other gentlemen to meet me as the representative of the Health Department, in connection with these other gentlemen to meet me as the representative of the Health and every constant and enlighted as to how we may best co-operate in a deliberation and enlighted as to how we may be decoperate in a

any,—the protection of the community against those influences which militate against the public health and comfort.

Among the gentlemen I have invited to aid in this matter, in addition to the Committee of the Council above named, I have invited Mr. Turner, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Sherwin, Mr. Ralsson, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Toby and others, representatives of the singularing interest; Messra, Girbs, Tucker, Meecher, Gregg, Shipman, Freer and Sayrs, representatives of the property and business of the city; Drs. Johnson, Hammill, Lyman and others, who have been connected with sastary—matters in the past; Mcsirs. Crerar, Wilkiams, Tuley, and others who have been complete force us. From a committee of such gentlemen so brought together. I trust we may be able to device some plan which, while it shall leave uncombarras hall could and important of the rights of all, so that none can object, for its will be only carrying out the great principle which less at the foundation of our institutions, that each man shall be at histerty to follow such pursuit as he may choose, prevised only that in so doing the does not trespass upon the rights of his neighbor.

I do not seek, gentlemen, to impose upon you at this early day in our deliberations any special views of my own, or to dictate at all in the management and direction of matters which may come before us. I have given the subject much condideration, and hence foet that you will antarquily expect of me to make THE INTILATORY SUGGESTIONS.

as to how we shall move forward in the direction of our object.

as to how we shall move forward in the direction of our object.

These few words, only in explanation of any apparent putting of myself forward, or appearing to thrust my views upon you; I celly by what I suggest to-day seek to put our Gommittee in motion, after which i shall be more solicitous to learn from you than to teach.

It might perhaps seem that it were not wise in me, summouling such an array of gentlemen around me, lest they might absorb all the reputation which I know will accrue to some one, if we diligently carry forward our work; if we do I shall feel no uesire to rob any one of you of the laurels which will be wreathed around your brow, but shall be content to be the humble insprument in your hands to accomplish some beneficent result to the community.

I MAVE RECEIVED LETTERS

from several gentlemen explaining the reason of their

from several gentlemen explaining the reason of their absence, and expressing regret at the same. From others I have received no notice of the reception of my note. I cannot suppose it is from indifference, for gentlemen who have participated in the advantages and prosperity of this city can hardly be indifferent to the obligations which devolve upon them to share in its discount of the property of the city can hardly be indifferent to the obligations which devolve upon them to share in its discount exponsibilities. This meeting, and its object

heartyco-operation. Our motto is, anything for improvement and the public good, but not one cent for tribute to Boards or Commissiones. It can hardly be inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say a few words here of the inappropriate to say and increased ones, in fact, over those vested in the old Board of Health, in as far as I have the appointment of my subordinates. This responsibility has not been of my own seeking, but I have assumed I cheerfully, for I believe in personal responsibility and accountability. Of the eighteen appointments i have control of, I have made as judicious selections as I could, and medicines, the persons selected jance in the Department. One only appears who will demur to that. I have appointed my son who is acting here to day as my secretary, because in him I knew I should find a competent assistant in my labors, and should feel more perfectly secure in the financial and pecuniary administration of the office, and more willing to accept its responsibilities. I cannot give up my profession, practice in which I have sarned by long years of earnest toil, for that is my own before the confingency of appointments, or humors, or fancies of Boards; and my salary as Commissioner is a mere pittance which I have accepted in the present depressed dondition of the city finances. If I can only succeed in accomplishing something, wanny compensated.

After finishing his remarks the Commissioner of fered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve the object for which the meeting is called; that we will be a permanent, one, to be dissolved in the presence and thurteen meetings as being of such Committee, and that we hope for and in fact demand their presence and co-operation.

COMMITTEES

Afte

vited the Committee to call at his place and see the process.

The Committee on Committees then returned, and reported the following list of committees:

On South Fork of South Branch—Messrs. Chesbrough,
M. F. Tucker, D. Lyon.
On Slaughier Houses, Rendering, and Packing-Houses—Messrs. Atkinson, Ambler, and Shortail.
On Pertilizing Establishments—Jesse Spaiding, Dr. Hamile, Heary Sayres.
On Ordinances—Messrs. Tuley, N. Williams, Tut-bill.
On Outside Establishments—Messrs. Dr. Hoyne, J.
M. Steward, J. Beecher.
These Committees were approved by vote. M. Sieward, J. Beecher.

These Committees were approved by vote.

It was then voted to empower the Committees to fill vacancies in their own composition; also to make Dr. McVickar a member of the Committee on Rendering-Houses and on Fertilizing Establishments.

JOHN WENTWORTH AS A FARMER.
The Prairie Farmer says: "Elsewhere in this issue we produce an article written for its columns by the Hon. John Wentworth, and printed more than thirty-three years ago. We give place to it again, first, because of many valuable suggestions contained in it, which are as pertinent now as then to the cultivation of the soil; and, in the second place, because much of it was prophetic of the progress which meantime has gone forward in most of the rural in-

proper conduct. All these things weigh as naught against juries' sympathies, which, naturely on the side of the accused, may in these cases be powerfully aronsed by an eloquent advocate. The result is a disagreement or a verdict of acquittal; and such result is virtually inevitable under the present jury-system. Can The Thibune suggest an 'ought' or a 'should," which, if embodied in law, would tend to improve matters? C. M. H.

AFTER THE STENCHES.

SHORT-HORNS.

A Series of Sales Commenced at Paris, Ky., Xesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Paris, Ky., Ang. 9.—The sale of T. J. Megibbins' herd of Short-Horns, with a small selection from the herds of W. T. Hern and W. U. Offut, took place at Fairview to-day. Quite a large crowd of farmers and breeders were present, among whom were Messrs. Smith and Craikshanks, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland; Messrs. George Brown, Sol Taylor, Simon Beattie, Maj. Gregg, and Mr. Holderness. of Canada; Jones, Streaten, Bond, and others, from Ohio; Mr. Murphy, from Detroit. In fact, every agricultural State in the Union had a fair representation. The prices realized were not as good as those of recent sales, though t is expected that they will improve as the sales advance. The offerings comprised atotal of seventy-six head. The entire collection brought \$31,320, averaging \$412. The cows averaged \$462.50, while the bulls averaged \$271. McGibbins sold forty-three cows for \$18,575, averaging \$432.50;

averaging \$412. The cows averaged \$462.50, while the bulls averaged \$271. McGibbins sold forty-three cows for \$18,575, averaging \$432.50; Offutt sold eight cows averaging \$792.50; Hern sold five cows averaging \$197. The following comprises some of the most costly ones sold:

Red Daisy of Fairview 6th, with calf, the cow a red roan out of Juniata 2d by 14th Duke of Airdrie, and 5 years old, \$1,250, to E. P. Gamble Millersburg, Ky.
Lily of the Valley, red, out of Conquest, by Burnside, \$1,000, to J. Barbee, Paria, Ky.
Kighth Duchess of Springwood, roan, out of 2d Duchess of Springwood, by 7th Earl of Oxford, \$1,000, E. Sims, Paris, Ky.
Louan Duchess of Fairview, red, out of Louan 39th, by 14th Duke of Thorndale, \$950, R. P. Scobey, Thomson, Ky.
Twenty-third Duchess of Goodness, red, out of 10th Duchess of Goodness, by the 14th Duke, \$900, W. H. Murphy, Newtown, Ky.
Imported Wild Eyes of Horton Park, out of Wildiower Duchess, by Grand Duke of Clarence, \$1,700, to George Brown, of Canada.
Imported Azalia, out of Asalia, by Duke of Oxford, \$1,000, to the same buyer.

Proud Duke 2d, red, 1st dam Peri by 2d Duke of Helhurst, \$1,930, William Murphy, Newtown, Ky.
Third Proud Duke, red, 1st dam Peri by 4th Earl

Ky.
Third Proud Duke, red, 1st dam Peri by 4th Earl of Oxford, \$445, Hstl & Thompson, Shelbyville, The entire Stover herd of about 100 head will be sold to-morrow, when better prices will doubtless be obtained, as the number of breeders already here will probably be augmented by a crowd from Iowa and Illinois.

CENTENNIAL ITEMS. CENTENNIAL ITEMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 9.—The subject of opening the Exhibition during evenings has been under formal consideration in the Centennial Commission, and it is thought probable that there will soon be a decision to light the buildings and open them for evening exhibitions. It is thought, also, that there will soon be an announcement of certain days when the price of admission will be only 25

Preparations have been completed for the grand reparations have been completed for the grand military parade to take place to-morrow afternoon. The First Division, composing the entire military force of the city, will act as an escort, and take the right of the wing. Maj.—Gen. Bankson expects that his division will number 2, 000,—a large pects that his division will number 2,000,—a large turnout for a summer parade. The Detroit National Guards will join in the line as guests of the First Division. In addition to the 7,000 men in camp, the Sixteesth Regiment, Col. Schall, with three companies from Conshohocken and six from Norristown, are to join in the parade. The full National Guard of the State, 18,000 strong, will then be in line. Not less than fifty bands will enliven the procession.

This afternoon the Pittsburg troops, under command of Gen. Pearson, will be reviewed by special request.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BILL 300. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpirio, Ill., Aug. 9. — Marcus Finch, agent

SPRINGPIELD, III., Aug. 9.—Marcus Finch, agent of the Connecticut Land Company at East St. Louis, appeared to-day before the Hon. C. 8. Zean, Judge of the Sangamon Circuit Court, for an injunction restraining the officers or agents of that city from incurring any debta, from borrowing money, or from any other act which may increase the debt of that city; also restraining the Clerk of St. Clair County from extending on the tax-books the sum of \$96, 800, which has been certified by the said city as required for city purposes for 1876. The Judge, after hearing the argument on both sides of the question, granted the injunction as asked.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

To RENT_HOUSES.

To RENT_HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, ON Indiana-av, for two, three, or four months, or until the list of May next. A gentleman will retain one room, and take breakfast and supper, if agreeable to party rentiles. Inquire personally or by letter of To HAVES.

T. C. HAYNES, No. 1143 Indiana-av., or Nos. 77 and 79 Madison-st.

TO RENT-HAVE SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES ON South Side to rent to good parties low, on corner of Thirty-first-st. and South Park-av.; Forcet-av., near Thirty-first-st.; and Frasirie-av., near Thirty-secondst.; wood all grained; all modern improvements. Call at 49 State-st. or 1261 Indiana-av. JOHN COVERT. TO-RENT-\$15 PER MONTH, NEW BRICK HOUSE, 3 Froms, Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 385 Western av.

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-A 10 ROOM DWELL-fig. No. 628 West Madison-st., near Ashiand-av. Key next door. T. C. Hill., 4 Lakeside Building. Rey next door. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

TO RENT—A NEW OCTAGON FRONT, 245; TWOstory and basement brick, \$35; brick basement,
11-room house, \$37.50; 8-room brick, \$20. Houses
have all conveniences; conveniently located, near
Lincoln Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st. TO RENT-NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park; genteel neighborhood; rent vary low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. low. G. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS IN GOOD order: rent, \$25 per month. G: A. SPRINGER, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, corner Throop and Van Buren-sta; also rooms. McLEOD, 294 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR PART FURNISHED house in good neighborhood, near Lincoln Park; conditions, rent of house and good vegetable garden for the board of the owner's wife, who expects to go traveling. Address D 3, Tribune office. ing. Address D & Tribune office.

TO RENT-THE AMERICAN HOUSE, 118 AND 120
Kinzie-st., near Wells-st. depot; ms all modern improvements, newly refurnished and reatted; also furniture for sale. For terms inquire on the premises.

Suburbaan.

TO RENT-10 ACRES LAND, HOUSE, STABLE, etc., 32 miles from city. Would let it to a careful small family to take care of same. Call or address H. HULBACH, 4065 Halsted-st.

TO RENT-240 WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST COR-ants only. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS-KINGSBURY
Block, Room 30. Block, Room 30.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, DAY OR WEEK, to ladded or gents, at 548 State-st.

To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, DAY OR WEEK, to ladded or gents, at 548 State-st.

To RENT-FURNISHED ELEGANT, FRONT rooms on lake front, Michigan-av.; private family; references. Address Cas, Tribune office.

TO RENT-ONLY \$10, WITH FURNITURE FOR asie very cheap, of 5 large, alry rooms (one floor); everything complete for housekeeping. \$26 Mohawst., three blocks from Lincoln Park gate.

To RENT-SIX-ROOM FLATS ON SECOND floor in new building \$18 and \$22 State-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark st., ROOM 11. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, single or en suite. Terms reasonable. 72 East Van Buren-st. 72 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF HANDSOME FRONT
1-rooms, with hot and coid water and use of bath;
also one large room on parior floor. Terms low. Firstclass board can be obtained within a few doors. Horsecars within half a block. Apply at 640 West Adams-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM AT 45 SOUTH Clark st., between Lake and Randolph, third floor. Clark st., between Lake and Randolph, third floor.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with bath and cichnes premes. Benlow. 193 East Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT-TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP.
Apply at Room 10, 198 East Randolph-st., opposite
the Briggs House.

TO RENT-21 ROOMS IN THE ÆTNA SEWINGMachine Building, 146 State-st. Inquire of R. C.
ROUNSAVELL, in sewing-machine rooms on second
floor.

TO RENT-THE LARGE TWO-STORY AND BASE-ment building, with vacant lot and barn, No. 541 Archer-av., well-suited for boarding-house, saloon, grocery, or any respectable business; will be ronted cheap to responsible party. Apply 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELLINGS RANGING from \$25 to \$75 per month; for such we have frequent applications. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 155 LaSaile-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTEMAN, A COMMON MARKED—TO RENT—BY A GENTEMAN, A COMMON MARKED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH SOR OF THE MARKED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH SOR OF THOM STATED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITH SOR OF THE MARKED COUPLE, One or two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, near Madison-st, bridge; reat must be low. Address A S., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARKIED COUPLE, One or two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, near Madison-st, bridge; reat must be low. Address A S., Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR LARGE lofts in business centre, 35,000 to 40,000 square feet; must be very cheap for 3% years. Address A 52, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-TWO OR THREE ROOMS for light housekeeping; must be nice and cheap. Address, with price, A 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—CHEAP — KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S sword, belt, baldric and chapeau; also a "Stratton" E flat cornet; all as good as new. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 149 MAI ison-st.; 700 each—Three 3-story and basement octagor t brick dwellings, and lots 272130, south fronts, or sien-st., just east of State; \$1,200 down, balance easy; houses are just now being completed and are

very easy! houses are fust now being completed and are first-class.

34.800, \$1,200 down-Four 2-story and basement ectagen-front brick dwellings (agw), and lote 21x125; north front, on Jackson-st., near Leavitt; very cheap. \$7,500-Two asjended brick dwellings and lots 30x185; north fronts, on Ontario-st., near State. Decided bargains, \$4,500-Spiendid cottage and lot 25x180, east fronts, on Wabash-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-st.; No. 1859 (new number).

\$3,700-Good two-story 10-room dwelling, and lot 25x 180, on Green-st., between Monroe and Adams; this is the cheapest house offered in Chicago.

\$1,200, \$550 down-seven-room cottage, barn, and lot 24x185, an northeast corner Harrison-st. and Cheercourt. Itsi west of Western-av.; Improvements cost \$1,500 look at \$8.

\$1,250 cash—Nice cottage, barn, and lot 25x100, on northeast corner Taylor and Cypress-siz.; a decided bargain. Selo per foot-Lot 25x130 on Thirty-sixth-si,, between 8-00 per foot-Lot 25x130 on Thirty-sixth-si,, between Wabash-ay, and State-si. Wabash-ay, and State-si. Fitzeonth-st., between Paulina and Wood; also, cottage

Princenth-st., between Paulina and Wood; also, cottage on lot.

BUSINESS BLOCKS.

\$100,000—Block of nine stores and lots in the very beart of the city; now rented at \$12,500 (worn rented May last); this is the best renting property in Chicago, and will never be wacated; owner wants money and will sell at gold prices; foreign Eastern, and home capital please take notice and call.

\$40,000—One of the finest business corners and stone-front blocks in Chicago, on State-st., just south of Palmer Bonse; now rented over 10 per cent set.

FOR SALE—2-STORY NEW BRICK HOUSES AND lots on Rik Grove-st., near wood. Price only \$1.50 each, on easy terms. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BUSINESS PROPERTY PAYing a good income at a bargain; don't locue the chance. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

LYOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE AND LARGE LOT.

St., Room S.

POR SALE-NICE COTTAGE AND LARGE LOT.

Will sell at a bargain it taken immediately. Inguite of owner at field, Leiter & Co. 's, wholesale. J.

W. BROOKS. W. BROOKS.

TOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS:

So feet, a corser, on State-st., near Van Buren.

50 feet on State-st., near Harrison.

40 feet on State-st., near Hubbard-court.
Each of the above-mentioned lots will be sold cheap.

HENRY # JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room S.

FOR SALE-SOME VALUABLE FRONTS ON Ogden-av.; corner lots. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 125 Dearborn-st. 125 Dearborn-si.

[POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES—MICHigan and Prairis-ava, Highwood, Winnetka, Ravisis
price 80 object; want nice people. MEARS, 47 Reaper
Rock

OOR.

"OR SALE—150 PERT ON MICHIGAN-AV., RAST front, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sta. Till sell cheap and on very cast terms. J. HENRY & ACOB WEIL 148 Dearthorn-st., Ecom 3. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—FIVE, 10, OR 40 I acrea. The daest piece of property near Chicago. Improved with shade and fruit trees; surrounded by A No. 1 improvements; railroad depot building on the grounds. Fine drive completed to the centre of the dity; within 8 miles of the City Hail. Will sell cheap on easy terms. No trade. Address 6 85, Tribune. TOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, NEW TWO. 1 story houses 4 and 8 rooms and 50 feet bot for 8500 and \$1.000, near depot, school, &c., on easy monthly paymenss. It will pay to call get perticulars of T. C. HILL. 4 Lakeside Building.

TOR SALE—SIGO WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT. Tone block from depot, as Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in markes, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. II ha BROWN. 162 LaStract free; 10-cent train already on. II ha BROWN. 162 LaStract free; 10-cent train already on the Strain free; 10-cent train already on. II ha BROWN. 162 LaStract free; 10-cent train already on. II ha BROWN. 162 LaStract free; 10-cent train already on the Strain free; 10-cent train already on. II has been sorted free, Lake View; for sale cheap on easy learness on the strain free; 10-cent fare; for loss of the strain of the strain and substantial dwellings and good lots on easy terms; houses to rent; lake water; 7 cents fare; frequent trains. A. BRNNKTT, Agran, southeast corner of Monroe and Market-sts.

of Monroe and Market-sis.

TOR SALE-CHILDREN, SICK AND DYING IN
Chicago, would be strong and healthy in one of my
suburban homes on lake shore; I will sell at two-thirds
their value and throw in lot, without any payment
down, on 5 years' time. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 47
Reapor Block.

Blook.

FOR SALE—3100, 915 DOWN, SS MONTHLY—BUYS A besuitful lot at Arillagton Heights, good openlags for worker business; fine residences properly and cheapent in the market. R. BIGSBY, 13 Otts Blook. CHAS.

MILLER, se Washington et., Room 2.

FOR SALE—3 Actions, MEAR THE DEFOT AND convenients the the city; most desirable for a home; page case within next three days address D 53, Tribuse office.

BEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-FOR A CASH CUSTOMER, A LOT from 40 to 60 feet on Wabash ev., between Jack son and Madteor-est. Apply to J. HENRY a JACOB WELL, Mc Demotor-est.

WANTED-A GOOD RESIDENCE LOT; A VERY me boree and beingy to be given in part payment. Address D 48, Tribuna office.

WANTED-A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCATION; a very fine house and buggy to be taken as part payment. Address D 38, Tribuna office.

MUSICAL A SPLEMOID NEW CHICKERING SQUARE GRANT A planosorte, patent double bearing agraffe through out, very fine tone, reserved case, a round corners, extra motiding, massive and elegant carved legs and lyre, an exceedingly fine instrument. List price, \$300; will sell for \$380. Fully warranted. R. T. MARTIN, 158 State-8.

175-Octave Halles, Davis & Co. 250
17-Octave Smerson. 125
15-Octave Smerson. 125
15-Octave Siddiard. 50
17-Octave Siddiard. 100
17-Octave Marshall & Smith. 150
Organs, 846, 850, 875, 850, and 8100. W. W. KIM-BALL, corner State and Adams-sta.
ORGANS OF VARIOUS SIZES AND STYLES, HALF regular prices. X, Spang, Burdett, Blake, Smith American. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.
VERY ELEGANT FARLOR ORGAN, WITH 10 850ps, sub-bass, octave coupler, etc., splendid case, with glit pipes, carrings, etc., list price, \$450; will sell for less than half price; would answer for a small church or hall. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. church or hall. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

\$75 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN

\$75 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO IN

\$75 WILL BUY A NEW 75 OCTAVE PIANO

\$190 WILL BUY A NEW 75 OCTAVE PIANO

\$190 WILL BUY A NEW 75 OCTAVE PIANO

\$100 Fish graffe and all latest improvements. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

\$200 Pianos AND ORGANS TO RENT OF FOR

KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sta. LOST AND FOUND.

LOST-AT WELLS-ST. DEPOT, OR BETWEEN Lithere and Briggs House, partial set of teeth on rubber plate. Return to Room 67, Metropolitan Block, and receive liberal reward.

LOST-LEATHER PORTEMONNAIE CONTAINING Insmall amount of money, marked Mrs. W. H. Beebe. Finder will oblige by returning same to effice of HEMPSTEAD & BEEBE, corner Polk and Beach. of HEMPSTEAD & BEEBE, corner Polk and Beach.

I OST—LAST MONDAY, A GOLD COIN OF THE JUNESSE OF GEORGE HE SECOND, date, 1746. Return to as West Van Buren-st., or to Grand Pacific capenter shop, and receive the full value of the coin, \$5.

I OST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, CLARK-ST., BE-type of Randolph and Illinois-sts. a pocketbook containing a sum of money, and a number of railway passes, which cannot be used by any one, as orders have been issued to collect on presentation. The finder may keep the money on returning the balance of contents to A. MACKAY, 79 South Clark-st. STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK BAY FONY, S years old. one white foot, white spot on nose. Any one returning her to E. G. ORVIS, corner of Central Park and Ogden-avs., Lawndale, will be well rewarded. warded.

CTOLEN-FROM IN FRONT OF FIELD, LEITER S & Co. s store, Aug. 8, a black horse and phaetoh buggy. The horse is 10 years old, thick set, heavy mane and tail, in good condition. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14. Room 14.

STOLEN-TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 8, 1876, from South Holland, Town Thornton, Ill., one light bay mare, about 8 years old, white star in forehead, about 15 hands high. 1,000 ms; in good condition; newly shod; when standing all night right hand leg swells up abear fedlock. ORKE VANZACTAN, Town Thronton, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST WILL TAKE A FEW pupils in water colors, ink, crayon, and ivory types. Address for five days C 45, Tribune office. Address for a tree days C 45, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young man, who can speak and correspond the English, German, and French languages. Desires to obtain a situation ether in a respectable family to instruct children, or in a mercantile business. Address E 53, Tribune office.

To LADIES' SCHOOLS—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH governess, having capital at command, would like to invest in a good school as working partner or in view of final transfer. Address D 73, Tribune office. TEACHER WANTED. A FIRST-RATE CHANGE to establish a paying private school at Hinadale; building all ready. Inquire of O. J. STOUGH, 123 Destroom-8. WANTED-A PRIVATE TUTOR FOR A FAMILY of six children, ages from 6 to 19. Higher branches and isnguages required. Address P.O. Drawer 2631. Rockford, fill, TO EXCHANGE.

43, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—DWELLING AND LOT ON Michigan-av., near Stateenth-st., for land in Iowa or Kansas. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st. TO EXCHANGE—A 3-SPRING SLIDING SEAT baggy in good repair, for coal, wood, dry goods, or cash. Inquire at 701 Monroe-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS: ELEGANT FURNITURE!
PARLOR SUITS. \$35 TO \$150.
CARMBER SUITS, \$45 TO \$125.
GOOD GOODS; NAME YOUR OWN PRICES.
T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST. THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sells furniture, carpet, stoven, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire Parlor Bedstead on installments at the lowest cash price. Salesrooms 383 West Madison-st. THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY SELL ALL kinds of household furniture at low prices on monthly payments. Son West Madison-st. SEWING MACHINES.

A LL KINDS SINGERS \$35, \$40, \$45, RETAIL AT \$75 to \$90; Howe, Weed, Etna, Grover & Baker, and others, \$35, retail at \$75; same as companies sell; warranted 3 years; tacker and all attachments included. THOS. H. WARTIN, 200 Wabaari av. CINGER OFFICE OF A. MELCHERT, 201 WEST Madison-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
CITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and stenographer is open to engagements,
permanent or otherwise. Experience in London, Manchester, New York, &c.; are 25. Unexceptionable city
reference. Cash security if required. E., Post-Office,
Chicago. CHICATION WANTED-BY & YOUNG MAN 24 S years of ago; has had eight years' experience in dry geods; permanent situation the object. Address CA. Tribune office.

Trades.

SiTUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—BY A good general workman (blank or printed). Salary moderate; no objection to the country. Address BOOKBINBER, 74 East Indians-1 CITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS

—By a first-class custom cutter of long experience;
first-class testimonials; city or country. Address E 78,
Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.
Cituation Wanted—As Coachman. Can
Sive good city reference. Inquire at 201 Fourth-av. SITUATION WANTED-AS COACHMAN BY A young Dane of three years' experience. Address J. SIMONSEN, 200 West Erie-at. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young American to work for a family; good references; is used to horses. Address A 35, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work about a place. Sober and reliable. Wages no object, if a permanent place. M 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
Spirin a private family as good cook and to assist
with the washing and ironing: is a good baker. Please
call at 404 South Haisted-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a private family. Address 52 West Erie-st. in the rear.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO

cook, do fine washing and ironing, or do general
housework. Apply at 1045 Indiana av.; best of reference.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT
girl to do general housework; can give good reference. Call 44 258 West Thirdensh-ss.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK.
Call at 150 Eighteenth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 62 Twenty-ninth-st. Call at 62 Twenty-ninth-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SISTERS, ONE as cook, the other to do second work in private family. Call at 285 Calumet-av.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework or second work in a private family; can furnish good references. Please call at 373 South Jefferson-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GRE-man girl as first-class cook in private boarding-house; references given. Call for two days at 600 State-st.

State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE

Woman as general bouncworker where she can take
a little girl three years old. Apply at 224 Sherman-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND
S work and take care of children. References given
if required. Please call at 117 North Market-st. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework. City or country. Please address or called 250 West Chicago av., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and from in a private family. Call at 501 South Jeneraton-st.

Nurses.
CITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
O to take care of children and sew, and make herself
generally useful. Apply at 1045 Indians-av.

Scalmstresses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE of int who is experienced at sewing; would like to get into an American family for sewing and doing a little light work. Call at 52 Madison at, up-stairs, third floor. Room b.

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BAKER'SGREAT NORTHO western Female Employment offices; patronized by
all first-class families and servants. 418 Wabash-av.,
and 60 State-st., corner Randolph, in basements.

CITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF
Offist-class female help, of all nationalities, can be
suited at MRS, S. LAPRISE'S, 364 West Madison-st. CITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, Oswedish, Scandinavian, also other autionalities, with satisfactory references, can be had at 74 East. Adams-ft., Mrs. BALKAM'S office. st., Mrs. BALKAM'S omce.
CITUATION WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OF
D good Scandinavian and German female, help can
supplied at MES. DUSKE'S office. 80 Milwaukee-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good female servants, for city and country, can be supplied at CUNNINGHAM'S Office, 449 East Division-st., corner LaSaile.

CITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUN-dress in a first class family. Address L 12, Tribuar CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO Cierk in a confectionery or bakery, or will do light housework. Please call at 808 West Lake st., third foor.

foor.

CITUATION WANTED—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH
Deoverness of good family is open to a re-engage-ment. English, fusent Frence, good music, and draw-ing; are 30. erms. If resident, \$400 gold. First-class testimonials. Address G 73, Tribone office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG FRENCH Slady from Paris, as ladies' maid or nurse. Please call on C. MERET, 292 State-st. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN OF BRIGHT BAYS. HALF-BROTHER And sister, one a thoroughbred mare, 16-hands, weigh 1,170 each, 5 years old, sound and kind, drive single or double, good style. Can be seen until Saturday at Occar Field's stables, 165 and 166 Michigan-av. R. M'CANN. A UCTION - TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Wasterdays Horses, carriages, and harness a spe-A Saturdaya-Horsea, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO. S. Nos. 186 and 198 East Washington-si. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale. A UCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUG-A gies, harness, etc., Mondaya, Wednesdaya, and Pridaya. commescing at 10 a. m. WREM & CO., 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. A T 42 HARMON-COURT—SPAN OF YOUNG, A stylish bay borses, sound and every way right, suitable for light carriage, or for driving, will give any trial; several workhorses from \$50 to \$80. any trial; several workhorses from \$50 to \$80.

CARRIAGES. BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ETC., AT Cost. Having made arrangements to deal more extensively in larger carriages, will close out some 75 'ne light carriages, buggies, and phaetons, at cost dr. ang the next 30 days. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

TOR SALE—A FINE LIGHT ROAD WAGON, SET of baggie, and set express harness; also team harness, at 193 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND YOUNG HORSE FOR delivery wagon. Apply to WM. SWISSLER, 200 West Randolph-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. A MOUNTS TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 7 to 10 per cent, on satisfactory city or farm security. M. WICKS PALMER, 88 Washington-st., Room 2. A DVANCES MADR ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good securities; also money loaned on furniture. Isi Kandolph-sk., Room 3.

PALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO Dloan at current rates on improved city property and productive farms. Sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

I WANT TO BORROW \$500 ON DIAMONDS AND watch and chair worth \$500. Also want \$2,000 on large house and grounds; will pay good interest. Address D is, Tribune office.

I OANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE, DIAMONDS AUDITORIAN WILLIAM STATE ON THE STATE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF

SHORT-DATE NOTES WANTED—
SHORT-DATE NOTES WANTED—
OF Dearborn-st.
TO LOAN-ON A 1 CITT REAL ESTATE SECURI1; \$1.000, 3 years, 8 per cent. EDMUND & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished frost rooms, with board, for one or two
gentlemen. Moderate terms to permanent boarders.

228 west MONROK-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURman and wife, or single or ensuits, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with first-class
board. References required.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—
week, with use of plano.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE OF
rooms overhooking the lake, with board. OI rooms overlooking the lake, with board,

O2 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PLEASANT, AIRY
rooms to rent, with board, with fine view of
take and park.

YOUNG COUPLE KEEPING HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., delightful location, to minutes' walk
from Madison-st., have two large furnished front
rooms, with board for two couple, \$13 a week; also
single front room. A 68, Tribuse office.

Nevada Hotela.

Nevada Hotel. 148 AND 130 WABASH-AV.,
near Monroe-st.—Room with board, \$1.50 to \$2
per day, \$6 to \$6 per week; day-board, \$4.50.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE-SECOND-HAND 100 HORSE ENGINE Cylinder 20234 with link motion; 5-ton fly wheel 2 tubular boilers, each 14 feet by 54 inches; steam dome, mad-drums, siesm-pump, etc., in complete running order; also 1 12-horse portable and 1 6-horse descond-hand and in excellent cundition. Richard Iron Works Co., corner Clinton and Washington-sts. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$200 TO JOIN ME IN purchasing a prodiable business that will bear thorough investigation. The business in established and paying, and I want a good active man to Join me, dollar for dollar, in the purchase. Call at Room 19, 205 South Clark-st., from 2 a. m. to 5 p. m., for 2 days.

A GENTS WANTED-AT ONCE-PARTIES TO take the States or counties of Michigan, Wisconsin Illinois, and lows; from \$10 to \$20 per day made; positive proof given. Call and see it, or address GILMON WADE, 47 LaSaine-st., Room 3, Chicago.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-MAN WHO CAN KEEP BOOKS AND understands the flour and grain business; salary, \$12. Address, with reference, D 63, Tribune office.

WANTED-A RELIABLE, SOBER MAN OF NO. 1 business qualifications, to assist in office, willing to make himself useful on a moderate salary. Must be a good correspondent, outek and accurate. Address A 96, Tribune office. WANTED-A LIVE, ENERGETIC MAN IN REAL une office. Address C as Trib. WANTED—AN INVOICE CLERK WHO HAS HAD experience in the wholesale grocery trade, Address A 78, Tribune office, stating references and

Trades.

WANTED-AT MAULTON HOUSE, CORNER KINzie and Market-sta, a first-class male cook; also
a pastry cook; this moraing.

WANTED-6 STOGA BOOT BOTTOMERS AND 2
Witters; good ones will have permanent work. Apply at southwest corner Broadway and Morgan-sta,
GRORGE GOO, St. Leuis, Mo. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH FIN-laher, at carriage factory, 72 Jackson-st. Employment Agencies.

Wanten-so Rail-Road MEN For Illinois and Michigan; saw-mill and farm-hands; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., upstairs, Stairs,

WANTED-LABORERS FOR GRAVEL TRAIM,

\$1.40 per day, for sections \$1.30 per day, sawmills \$30 per month and board, and for farms \$20 per
month, washing and board; all free fairs; leave to-day,
200 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED-50 MORE TEAMS, \$3.50 PER DAY; 500 railroad laborers; 10erman cook; 10 brick-makers; all free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK & CO., 22 West Randolph-st. Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted—Men of Business TACT TO HANdie a practical necessity in 8 to 20 counties, from the leading cities. Men not accustomed to answering advertisementa, even, will find it to their interest to call. I have no triakets, but goods of utility and mertic. 198 south Clark-st., Room 4, after 12 m.

Wanted—So Agents—87 Per Day TO GOOD men; the finest combination in the world; \$100 for anything that will equal it. Call of address Chilistian Voices, 137 Madison-st., Room 13. WANTED-COAL MINERS-50 COAL MINERS
salle-st. Salle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW PAFENT ARTIcicas badges, chromosa pays inmensely. American Novelty Company, 118 East Madis.n-st. Room 18,

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE \$500 A
month selling our letter-copying book. Any one
that has a letter to write will buy it. No press or water
used. Sead stamp for circuits. EXCELSIOR COMFASNY, 17 Tribune Building, Chicago.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. SALARY LOW.

Address D. 23, Tribune office. WANTED—MEN: WE WANT TO GIVE 5.006
trial packages, worth \$1 each, to 5.000 men who
wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business
in the United States. We guarantee live men \$70 per
week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOLD—LIVE MEN TO CANVASS AND
sell to the grocery trade in every State a new lavention; exclusive territory given; circulars sent free,
sample by mail, 20 cents. Call or address 72 Rast Madison-st., Chicago, Room 54. Take elevator. WANTED—WE HAVE SIX NEW ARTICLES JUST Out for street alemma. Just the thing for fairs, expositions, etc. Call early. Richards Manufacturing Company, 98 Ashland Block. Company, 6s Ashland Block.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL THE VEGEtable Washer. Entirely new; needed in every
house. Can make from 32 to 55 per day. Call early at
warehouse, rear of 27 North Canal-st, on Reis. Z.
FENNO, Sole Agent.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET-MEN TO
sell campaign badges, photographs of the candidates, and other fast-selling articles; 85 to 815 a day,
sure. C. M. Linington, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND assist in cooking. Apply at 350 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook; high wages to the right girl. 4550 Prairie-av. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE. of Lincoln-ay.

WANTED-AT 1132 INDIANA-AV. TWO GIRLS,
one for general housework, must be a good washor and ironer and good plain cook; she other a young
girl for second work. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Putton-at. WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED-A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND WANTED GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED—A NEAT. STIDY GERMAN GIRL

WANTED—A NEAT. STIDY GERMAN GIRL

cook, at 1045 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE

work in a small family. Call at 45 Twenty-sixth
at. Thursday and Friday.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL

for general house work in a private family: must
be neat, and a family of the stidy of t WANTED-A SECOND GIRL-GOOD REFEI and 4, at 947 Prairie-av. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE near Clark. WANTED-GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-er, in private family. Apply at \$13 Walcash-sy. References required. Laundroses.

Wanted-two first-class shirt-polismer at Peter's Laundry, 20 East Klasie-st.

WANTED-NEW AND OLD SHIRT IRONERS, AT Saratoga Laundry, 183 and 186 Michigan-st., third MANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN WOMAN, as housekeeper in a small family: must come well recommended; permanent situation and good home for right persos. Call for 2 days, from 7 to 10 a. m., at 431 West kandolph-st.

West Randolph-st.

Rurees.

WANTED—A WET NURSE APPLY TO DR.
Cooke, from 11 to 3 o'clock, No. 18 Dearborn-st.,
under Commercial Hotel. wader Commercia Rotel.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, APPLY AT 125
Park av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD, SMART SEWING WOMEN, at KELLOGG'S, 86 State-st., Room 2.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DVANCES MADR ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, or other good securities; also money loaned on furniture. Ist Randolph st., Room 2.

DALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO DIONA at current rates on improved city property and productive farms. Sams from \$1,000 to \$10,000. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison. sts.

I WANT TO BORROW \$300 ON DIAMONDS AND I watch and chair worth \$300. Also want \$2,500 on large house and grounds; will pay good interest. Address D 13, Tribune office.

I OANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE, DIAMONDS AND III Illinois at one-third value for 3 and 5 years at 9 per cent. S. A. Interest. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Chiego, III.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$25,-500. Si Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$10,000 TO \$25,-500. Si Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SI Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SI Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SI Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SI Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SI Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SI Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SI Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR Collaterals eccurity. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 3, IIS Randolph sab.

Business Men's Union.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR FIRMS IN Collaterals eccurity. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 3, IIS Randolph sab.

POR SALE—OR RENT—A WAGON-SHOP IN A TRIBUST COLLEGATION ACCOUNTY, IN STATE CHARLES OF DEAR SHOP COLLEGATE AND POLITERS WASTED—Business Men's Union.

POR SALE—AND AD NO WELL-ESTABLISHED FROM THE COLLEGATION ACCOUNTY, IN STATE CHARLES OF DEAR SHOP COLLEGATE AND POLITERS WASTED—Business Men's Union.

POR SALE—AND AD ADD WELL-ESTABLISHED FROM THE COLLEGATION ACCOUNTY, IN STATE CHARLES OF DEAR SHOP COLLEGATE AND POLITERS WASTED—Business and well-lock above piece, or to N. L. STUN, STUNGED COLLEGATE AND POLITERS WASTED—Business and well-lock and well-lock and well-lock and well-lock and well-lock and well-lock and PRASERYS COLLECTION AGENCY, 170 State-st.

FOR SALE-MEAT. VEGETABLE, AND FOULTRY
market; an old-established business and well-pocated. Capital required, \$1,800. Address D 28, Tribunc office.

FOR SALE-ONE OF THE BEST-PAYING CIGAR.
To stores in town; cheap for each. Apply to MOORE
4 SAWER, 125 South Water-st.

If YOU WANT TO SELL OR BUY A BUSINESS,
or any property, or want a partner, call at 70 Dearborn-sh., Room 14. L. P. SWIFT 4 BON.

\$200 BUTS HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTAB\$300 BUTS

A PARTY HAVING A THOROUGH KNOWLedge of the process of coloring and reworking
butter, and the manufacture of coloring, would like an
arrangement to rus. in connection with some commission
for house; can induce on some consignments also. It A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 604 State-st. DED BUGS AND COCKROACHES—HOUSES UN-Ditenanthle made perfectly clean by contract (warrant-ed); article soid; house examined free. Call on or ad-dress ARTHUR OAKLEY, 169 East Washington-st. JOHN A. SAFFORD & CO., COUNSELLORS AT law expert accountants, and collectors. Accounts adjusted at counting-rooms. Remittances prompt. Address JOHN A. SAFFORD & CO., Room No. 4, 141 Adams st., Chicago.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES FOR INCOMPATIBILITY.

A etc., for residents of any State, without publicity.

A minavit samisent proof. No charge unless successful.

MONTGOMERY, Room 18, 162 Washington-st.,

Chicago.

D'ORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINnot material. Fee after decree. Best city references.

Address G. H. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED to every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. For after decree: 12 years experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-65.

STORAGE. DUGGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE D stored in fire-proof warehouse 100 West Monroe-st. Money advanced to any amount; lowest charges.

P. KLIABLE STORAGE FOR PIANOS, FURNITURE, etc. Advances thereos; fair and equitable charges. CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY. 78 and so Van Burch-st., near State.

ronic Diseases, Scrofuls of or Contagious, be it as or Stomach, Skin or crees, Corrupting the dating the Fluids.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. PATABLE IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE.

oaily Edition, postpaid, 1 year.

arts of a year, per month.

lailed to any address four weeks for.

unday Edition: Literary and Religio dy, postpaid, I year... a year, per month.... WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID

men copies sent free.

event delay and mistakes, be sure and give Postddress in full, including State and County,
ttances may be made either by draft, express,
fice order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

7 ERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. dell'erred, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, orner Madison and Dearborn-eta, Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER. Parties leaving the city for the summer can have fuz Darly Tribuxe forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our counting-room. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage paid, for \$1 per month.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Chicago Theatre. Adolphi Theatre.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engament of John Dillon. "The Victims" and "The

Shore, foot of Adams street. Promenade SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE No. 6. K. of P.—All members are requested to attend the regular convention of the lodge this (Thursday) evening, Aug. 10, for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. AN. C. C. W. B. IVES, R. of C. C. S. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex shange yesterday closed at 89}.

There is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature down in Jackson County whose name is MAYHEM. If elected he would probably lose no time in getting the ear of the

There still remains three appropriation Sill to be agreed upon before the adjournwent of Congress is possible without serious njury to the Government service, -the Consular and Diplomatic, the River and Harbor, and the Indian bills.

A gratifying evidence of Mr. BLAINE's returning health and strength was afforded yesterday in his appearance at the Convention of the Third Congressional Distric whereat his successor in the House was nominated. He was well enough to attend the Convention and make a spec

Der Demokrat, of Davenport, the only German daily paper published in Iowa, has come out squarely in opposition to TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and will support HAYES and WHEELER. This change of politics is sigificant of the general sentiment among the Iowa Germans, who constitute a large and important element in that State.

The question is raised whether HARMS, the man who is laying the foundation for the sounty's half of the Court-House, has a legal contract. It makes no sort of difference whether he has or not so long as he has an understanding with the Ring in the Board. This beats any contract, as is seen by the frequent allowance of bills for "extras."

The only obstacle in the way of an agreement on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill has been removed by on of the House yesterday in structing its conferees to recede from their position in reference to the reduction of the alaries of the President and members of Congress to \$25,000 and \$4,500 per annum respectively. The Senate had persistently refused to accede to these propositions, and, now that the House backs down, the hill will pass at once, and the chances for adjourn. ment are materially improved.

vited the co-operation of a large number of well-known citizens, among them several gentlemen identified with the slaughtering, packing, rendering, and fertilizer interests in his projected exploration in search of the source of the stench-nuisance-when found to be made a note of. The expedition, divided into five companies, will penetrate into the wilds of Bridgeport and the Stock-Yards, and in its determination to follow its nose and obtain the information necessary to supply the need long felt of an accurate and comprehensive map of the mal-odorous wilderness of the southwest it will have the prayers of every person in the community gifted with the sense of smell.

The extent to which partisan bias will influence the views of men in active political tife is curiously illustrated in the complete sontradiction which occurs in the majority and minority reports of the House Co. tee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department. The Democrats, governed more largely by the necessities of the party for a samaging report than by the facts and the ce, strongly cansure Mr. CRESWELL'S stration of the Department as corrupt, axtravagant, negligent, and inefficient while the Republicans with equal positiveness hold up the ex-Postmaster-General a s model of executive ability, zeal, and i Neither report is what it should be. WELL is not justly liable to the seping condemnation which the majority ort heaps upon him, nor, on the other nd, was his management of his office above which could have been improved and ware improved by his successor and if the majority and minority of the Com-mittee had split the difference they would not have been far wrong.

srately active yesterday, and grain was easier. Mess pork closed a shade firmer, at \$18.50 for August and \$18.55 for September. Lard closed 21@5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$11.25 cash and \$11.30 for September. Moats were dull, at 71c for boxed shoulders, 9% for do short ribs, and 10% for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 1 to for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights Were anged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10 lower, at 854 for August and 884e for tember. Corn closed to lower, at 45to easn and 45% for August. Oats closed to lower, at 30c cash or seller September. Rye plosed 2e lower, at 50c. Barley was quoted at 73e for Sertember and 71c for October Hars were in fair demand, and the market was about steady at Tuesday's closing prices. | time, the assistance of the Courts must be

the bulk of the sales making at \$6.25@6.40. Cattle were dull and weak, selling at \$1.75@ 5.15 for inferior to extra. Sheep were quie and unchanged. One hundred dollars gold would buy \$111.75 in greenbacks at the

To illustrate in another way the shame essness of the WALKER stone job, which we comment on at greater length elsewhere, it may be mentioned that Fanning's bid, after leducting \$102,286 for the basement story being built of granite as well as the pilas-ters and columns, was \$432,000; and that the bid of the HINSDALE-DOYLE Company for the granite, without polishing, was \$282,000, —making the two together \$714,000, or only 19,000 more than it is proposed to pay WALKER for doing the whole job in lime tone. In the one case there would be one story in solid granite, and all the pilasters the same; in the other, all of the common imestone. But WALKER is the favorite Ring

Very little has been known heretofore of the precise manner in which the legislation of 1873 demonetizing silver was accomplished, and the country is indebted to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Times for the interest-ing history of that extraordinary transaction which we publish this morning. The people of the United States woke up one fine morning to find out that Congress had passed a law depriving silver of its legal-tender quality, but how, why, or when it was done, very few ever discovered: and among the ignorant ones were included a large number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, many of whom had voted for the measure without the slightest idea of its intention or practical effect. while others of its supporters had their eyes remarkably wide open. It was a truly marvelous piece of Congressional thimble-rigging. We also publish another letter from THUBLOW WEED, who strongly arges the repeal of the demonetization act of 1873 as an essential preliminary to specie resumption and a return of prosperity.

THE COURT-HOUSE RING AGAIN It is now painfully evident that the conractors' Ring in the County Board are not to be dismayed by the expression of public pinion, but have determined to go shead antil they shall be compelled by the Courts to abandon their scheme of plunder, or until they shall have lined their pockets with the people's money. The Committees having the one contract in charge have voted to report favorably on EDWIN WALKER'S bid, which has een the indication all along. The conditions for furnishing the stone were arranged, in the first place, so that it was supposed nobody but WALKER could comply with them. First, it was decided that only limeston would be accepted, thus practically limiting competition to the Cook County and neigh-borhood quarries. This thut out responsible pidders who offered sandstone (probably superior to any limestone that will be furished for the Court-House) at several hundred thousand dollars less than , the estone bids. Next, it was informally ecided that the contract should be le only to one bidder for the entire work cutting as well as furnishing the stone, that the stone should all be taken from one quarry (though all the limestone is alike in the various adjoining quarries), and that the hidder should give the county a mortgage on his quarry. These were the condition suggested in an article in the Chicago Times and accepted by the County Ring, in the interest of Wirken It was thought as we have intimated, that he would be the only one prepared to comply with them. In this the Ring were mistaken. Though several lower bidders were not in a position to comwhose bid was \$109,000 less than WALKER'S, were able and willing to accept the terms. Thus the County Ring was forced to show its hand. It promptly voted down the lower bid, and resolved to favor WALKER'S. The vote on the latter was as follows:

For Walker—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, McCaffrey, and Johnson.

Against Walker—Guenther, Schmidt, and Lon

Mr. LONERGAN, it seems, whose friend

have always claimed that he had no corrupt

purpose in any vote which he may have dur-

ing his term given with the majorities, voted in the minority; but his loss was made up by the accession of CLEARY, one of the new members, who, while protesting that he would like to know of the Ring if there was one, did not wait to find out, but voted with the Ring immediately, as he has seemed in lined to do ever since he entered the Board. Mr. BURDICK, one of the honest member of the Board, though not a member of this Committee, denounced the action publicly as a part of a big steal, and explained that it really meant not the theft of \$109,000 alone but of \$327,000, or three times that amount The \$109,000 is merely the difference be tween the bid of WOLF, PRICE & KERBER and EDWIN WALKER for this particular lot of stone and work, which is not more than one third of the entire stone work that will be required before the building shall be completed. Mr. GUENTHER, who tikewise denounced the job as an unmitigated outrage and down right robbery, estimated that the public would be swindled out of at least \$500,000 by the operation, since WALKER's bid is in such terms as to afford abundant opportuni ties for "extras." How successfully this item may be swollen is illustrated by the bill of "extras" brought in by HARMS, the Ring contractor for the foundation, which doe not fall far short of his contract price, the contract calling for some \$87,000, whue his bill for "extras" is \$70,000. If the County Board agree, therefore, to pay WALKER some \$327,000 more than another firm offered to take the work for under the same conditions. it is not unreasonable to assume that this lifference will be increased to at least half a million before the job shall be finished; but this will represent only about one-half what s expected will be stolen. Messrs. Schmidt and Lonescan showed by their votes that they were inclined to believe all that was openly charged by Messra. BURDICK and GUENTHER. Indeed, the Ring members did not stop to explain or defend themselves,

but voted the job through brazenly. If the County Board approves the action strength of the Ring threatens, then imme diate steps should be taken to sue out an in junction against the consummation of the swindle. The evidence of fraud is so clear that the contract will be annulled in the same way as a recent contract made by the Board of Health was annulled. It is a shameful state or things that the people of Chicago and Cook County must stand quietly by and see hundreds of thousands of dollars of their money voted away by men, some of whom are actually under indictment for robing the county in other matters. But the public cannot change the character of the Board till the next election, when five new members are to be chosen. In the meanpromptly invoked to arrest the steals actually in progress.

EDUCATIONAL ARTISES It has been a question of where the Board of Education could retrench and reduce its expenditures. It must be pretty evident just now that there is no possible use for the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools. That is an office wholly unnecessary. It is a mere place for the expenditure of money. There being money in it, it has produced strife and excitement, lobbying, attempts at blackmail, jealousies, and scandals, eventually leading up to murder. Let it be abolished.

While the Board is saving this expenditure let it examine whether there is not too much money spent in superintendence in proportion to the amount expended for teaching There has been a sort of sanctity thrown around the public schools which has forbidden criticism, and pronounced censure upon their management to be hardly less than treason. It has been claimed for the management that any investigation or scrutiny was enmity to the schools. There are two classes interested in the schools: The first class are those who pay the taxes, and the second class the children for whom the schools are intended. Teachers and all others employed are paid in order to extend to as many children as possible the benefits for which the taxes are provided. The education of the children is the end sought; this is what the money is contributed for. The payment of teachers and other officers is a secondary matter,—the providing an agency to carry out the primary purpose. To pay \$1,000 for teaching 100 children, when 200 children might be taught for the same sum, is a waste of money-a robbery both of the tax-payer and of the children. When the Board of Education, therefore, wastes the taxes either in paying too great salaries, or salaries for useless offices, they commit a double wreng. They extort money under a proper pretext, but use it for an improper purpose, and they deprive the children of the schooling to pay for which the money has

Now let the Board examine its list of salaried fficers. How many of the men employed are employed in teaching; how many in superinending? Does not the business of perintendence overshadow that of teaching? And cannot the superintendence be reduced at a great saving of money and with an increase of teaching? Beginning at the Superintendent, with twenty or nore of male principals and a large force of head assistants, extra teachers, and other aids to superintendence, how much of this can be sed with? These places on the staff " are better paid and are greatly preferred to those in the line. The introdu tion of a stranger, as in the case of Mr. Dorr no matter how fitted the person may be, is the signal for revolt, for intrigue, for jeal ousy, for cabals, for secret circulars, and conidential accusations. The tendency is t enlarge the force at headquarters, to put all that is possible on the "staff," to have everybody superintending everybody else or assisting to do so, and consequently teaching is sacrificed to superintendence, and the money needed to pay teachers to teach is thrown away paying people to superintend, or assisting somebody else to superintend, or to do something or anything else than the only work that ought to be paid for, and that is teaching. In the name of the people who pay the taxes, and the children for whose benefit the taxes are paid, we insist that the Board of Education revise its list of offices, and as far as possible confine its salaries to teachers, and confine the duty of the

teachers to teaching. The Coroner's Jury in the case of the HAN FORD killing have found that the unfortunate man met his death by a pistol-shot fired by ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, and SULLIVAN has been held for trial in the Criminal Court without bail. No other verdict could have been rea sonably expected from the evidence eligited at the inquest. SULLIVAN and his wife made voluntary statements (the Coroner would not permit them to be sworn) which virtually admitted the facts of seeking out HANFORD though denying that there was any intention of doing him harm; of the scuffle, in which Mrs. Sullivan says she was struck by Han-FORD; and of the shooting. The officer who arrested Sullivan testified that the latter said he had shot a man, and asked that he be taken in charge. The hackman who was directly in front of the affray swore that he saw the shot fired. The County Physician who made the post-mortem examination gave evidence that the wound was fatal, and that there was a contusion of the skin near Han-FORD's nose where SULLIVAN had first struck him. The pistol from which the fatal sho was fired was identified by the police officer and by Sullivan's brother. So the chain of evidence is complete which establishes the fact that SULLIVAN killed HANFORD, and it only remains for the criminal trial to develop such corollorary facts as will aggravate

or mitigate his crime. The most intelligent parration of the affair was given by Mr. D. S. McMullen, who was accidentally an eve-witness and close at hand. By a singular coincidence, Mr. McMullen, who is one of the proprietors of the Evening Post, was on his way to Mrs. SULLIVAN'S house to engage her as a writer for his paper when he came across them in front of HAN-FORD's, -a circumstance which is important as showing that McMullan was friendly to the SULLIVANS, and can have no reason for coloring his story to their disadvantage. There is no doubt that he has told the truth explicitly and intelligently, and was an eye-witness within a very few feet of the altercation, from the beginning to the end This circumstance will have an important bearing on the trial. Mr. McMullen talked with Mrs. Sullivan at the carriage-door during the preliminary conversation between Sullivan and Hanford, when the former was demanding a retraction from the latter. McMULLEN testifies that during this talk, Mrs. SULLIVAN said "that dog [meaning Hanford] has outraged and insulted me," a remark which she subsequently repeated in a different shape; and als that, when he (McMULLEN) asked her what her husband had come there for, she replied. "To get satisfaction, and he [pointing to HANFORD] will be lucky if he gets off with a whole hide." Mrs. Sullivan has denied to the reporters that she used such language. but unfortunately for her she is not a competent witness, and it will be hard to imagine any theory upon which McMullen can be reasonably presumed to misrepresent Mrs Sullivan, or put words in her mouth she did not use. Her language has an important bearing on the case, as tending to show the motives which prompted the visit, and also fixing the moral responsibility which the wife must divide if she urged her husband on

Concerning the alleged striking of Mer San LIVAN by the deceased HANFORD, McMULLEN'S statement of the occurrence is such as would

to his rash deed by similar remarks

parties again makes him the most trustworthy witness. There is no dispute as to the fact that SULLIVAN struck the first blow, if not the only one. McMullen says Sul-LIVAN knocked HANFORD down, and that while the latter was down, SULLIVAN over him with his hand to his victim's throat, Mc-MULLEN pulled SULLIVAN away. Then Mrs. SULLIVAN and SULLIVAN's brother rushed up to HANFORD, and they were all three clinched. In another instant HANFORD had got loose from them, and stepped toward SULLIVAN when he was shot. It would not be strange if HANFORD, in struggling and throwing his arms sbout to get loose from SUDLIVAN and the younger SULLIVAN (a natural impulse under the circumstances), had the appearance of striking, or his hand may have actually come in contact with Mrs. SULLIVAN'S face without deliberately intending a blow. RUDOLPH RISSMAN, standing 150

feet away, and in twilight, says he saw one

of the men strike Mrs. SULLIVAN; but Mc-

MULLEN, standing within 5 feet, saw noth-

ing but the struggle as described. The mo-

tion of Hanford's arms, in trying to get away, may well have deceived the witness who stood so far away. Indeed, Mrs. SULLIvan has stated to a reporter that she thought HANFORD had no intention of striking her. The testimony before the Coroner's Jury leaves the case thus: That SULLIVAN sought out HANFORD and killed him because the latter had characterized SULLIVAN's wife as a busybody in a communication which and been presented to the Common Council without any authority from HANFORD. That is the plain statement of the case, and as such it accounts for the strong public feeling that has been aroused. If the parties were obscure people, the same cir cumstances would, probably have led o the detention of Mrs. SULLIVAN and SUL LIVAN'S younger brother as accessories, for xamination as to their previous knowledge of the crime that was committed and their intention in accompanying SULLIVAN when he went in search of HANFORD. The rovocation, if it can be called a provoca ion, which HANFORD gave SULLIVAN for an ssault was in no sense like a defamation o wife's character or a reflection on a wife's ntegrity; Mrs. SULLIVAN has been admitedly free in her own expressions of opinion both in public journals and among politi-cians on all possible subjects, and had, by her ambition and rather unusual connection with public affairs for a woman, rendered perself subject to the charge of intriguing or bbying in public matters as much as man. Had HANFORD made the same charge

charge was made against his wife under the astances we have described. TILDEN'S PALSE PIGURES In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Thorn un dertakes to make the "hard times" and com mercial depression which exist throughout the world the subject of complaint the Republican party. He charges that the Government has eaten up the substance of the people; that it has consumed their eans, and that distress is the natural result. He thus states the case :

against Sullivan's brother. Sullivan would

not have killed HANFORD: there was no more

ustification for the killing because the

He thus states the case:

The present depression In all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment, and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive Gövernmental consumption. Under the illusions of a specious prosperity engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of four thousand fire hundred millions. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much ore. The vast aggregate is not less than seven

Mr. TILDEN's statement has hardly the and deceptive not only in what it i but in its suggestions and in what it suppresses. It is a statement of account which, f made by an individual to represent the same transactions between him and another would be branded as fraudulent and dishon est. Let us look at the facts. The net ordinary receipts of the United States for the eleven years ending June 30, 1876, were as

\$519, 949, 564 1872. 462, 846, 680 1873. 376, 434, 454 1874. 357, 188, 256 1875. 395, 959, 834 1876. 874, 431, 105

The figures for the year 1876 are not yet officially complete, but the sum we have given is equal to the whole receipts for the year. It will be seen that Mr. TILDEN OVERstates the amount of taxes collected since the peace of 1865 by \$453,000,000. Mr. TILDEN has complained that the Republican party refused to have the Government live within its income, and he represents the Government during these eleven years of peace of living upon its capital. Let us see what the Government has done with this taxation or

Reduction of debt..... \$ 659,700,000 During the War there was contracted over \$300,000,000 represented by war claims and damages to States and individuals, arrearages of pay to soldiers and sailors, old bounties, railroad and steamboats for transportation, and balances on contracts for ell kinds of supplies. This sum has been paid from time to time, without the liability at any time being enumerated in the public

During these same "eleven years peace" the Government has paid out for nterest the sum of \$1,338,101,456 on the War debt, and for pensions the sum of \$297,428,451. These are a few of the leading items of extraordinary expenditure on account of the proceedings of Mr. TILDEN's Democratic friends,-a legacy left to the Republican party by the Democrats on going out of office. Mr. Tuden, in his aggregation of the expenditure, makes no allowance for these items, which are not within the ordinary expenditures of the Government. How much do they aggregate?

 Interest eleven years
 \$1,338,101,456

 Pensions eleven years
 297,428,451

 War claims
 etc., paid
 300,000,000

 Reduction of the debt
 656,700,000

Total \$2,595,229,907 The total receipts, as we have shown, were \$4,047,643,757, leaving \$1,452,413,850 for the ordinary expenditures of the Government during the eleven years of peace.

The meanness and unfairness of Mr. Tr. DEN's statement may be thus exhibited : He states that in eleven years of peace the Government consumed \$4,500,000,000 of taxes, leaving it to be assumed that the Govern-ment expended annually for its support an average exceeding \$409,000,000, when the fact was, that, during the eleven years of peace, the expenditures for the support of he Government were but \$1,452,413,050, or an average of \$132,000,000, -a difference of

\$275,000,000 a year! But this is not all. Mr. TILDEN omits to on that the Republican party has so

charge of interest from \$147,000,000, which it was in 1866, to less than \$100,000,000 in 1876. Since March, 1869, notwithstanding the immense reduction of Federal taxes, the coin debt of the United States has been reduced \$410,000,000 and coin interest on the debt \$29,000,000. TILDEN suppresses all these facts, and substitutes the shame less falsehoods which we have exposed. The first "reform" which he should practice is telling the truth.

COURT-HOUSE BONDS ILLEGAL. The bearing of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois relating to city taxes, on the validity of the proposed issue of bonds to build the new Court-House, seems not to have attracted the notice of the coun ty authorities or of the public generally. This decision was to the effect that when there is a general law of the State on a particular subject there cannot be a special law on the same subject. And this is certainly a sound and sensible view of the provisions and prohibitions of the State Constitution One of those provisions is that the Genera Assembly shall not pass any local or special laws regulating county and township affairs. There is a general statute providing for the

ssuing of county bonds. It is Chap. 34 Sec. 40 (page 310, Revised Statutes), to-wit When the County Board of any county shall dee it necessary to issue county bonds to enable them perform any of the duties imposed on them by law they may, by an order entered of record, specifyin the amount of bonds required and the object for which they are issued, submit to the legal voters which they are issued, submit to the legal voters of their county at any general election the question of issuing such county bonds. The amount of bonds so issued shall not exceed, including the then existing indebtedness of the county. 5 per centum on the value of such taxable property of such county as ascertained by the assessment for the State and county tax for the preceding year. Said vote shall be by ballot, on which shall be written or printed, "For county bonds," or "Arainst county bonds," and if a majority of the voters at such election on that question shall be "For county bonds," said County Board shall be authorized to issue such bonds of not less than \$1.00, nor more than \$1.000 each, payable respectively in not less than one year nor more than twenty years, with interest payable annually at the rate of not more than 10 per cent per annum.

It would appear, therefore, that no issue

It would appear, therefore, that no issue of county bonds for the building of a Court-House or for any other purpose can be made without first submitting the question to a vote of the people at a general election, and that any issue of bonds made without such a vote would be invalid and worthless. The power to issue these Court-House bonds is claimed under a special law passed April 1, 1873, but under the Supreme Court decision referred to that law is nugatory, so far at least as it provides a different mode of issu-

ing county bonds. It is obviously competent for any person to enjoin the issue of county bonds attempted to be issued without a vote of the people. We refer the matter to the Citizens' A tion as a proper subject for their attention and action, and we shall not be answerable to the purchasers of Cook County bonds for any mishap that may befall them if they invest in securities issued without conformity to law after the law has been ascertaine and declared. It is probably immateria under the Supreme Court decision whether the special law, under which the right to issue Court-House bonds is claimed, was passed before or after the general law, but as a matter of fact, the general law is the last one passed on the subject, and necessarily governs. It was passed March 31, 1874. The special law was passed April 1, 1873.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR. There seems to be a general misunderstand ing in regard to the present legal status of the silver dollar as affected by the different acts of Congress in relation thereto.

It seems to be conceded, however, and is really the fact, that from the foundation of the Government until the passage of the act of Feb. 12, 1873, the silver dollar containing 3711 grains of pure silver, with more or less the United States. Until 1837 the weight of the dollar was 416 grains of standard silver of the fineness of 902 7-9 thousandths, but by the act of Jan. 18, 1837, the standard fine ness of the dollar of the United States was fixed at 1,000 parts by weight, of which 900 parts were of pure metal and 100 parts of alloy, the alloy to consist of copper. The weight of the silver dollar was fixed at 4121 grains, and the dollar of this weight continued until 1873 to be the money unit of the United States. the value of gold coins being adjusted thereto and determined thereby. There was in all this legislation no double standard established, nor was there ever a gold dollar coined until such coinage was authorized by the act of 1849, "conformable in all respects to the standard of gold coins now (then) authorized by law," and its weight was fixed at 25.8 grains of the fineness of hine hundred housandths. This did not establish a doubt landard, but the silver dollar continued to e the unit of value until the act of Feb. 12. 1873. That act declares as follows: "The gold coins of the United States shall be s one dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value. . . The silver coin of the United States shall be a trade dollar," a half dollar, a quarter dollar, and a dime. The weight of the trade dollar to be four hundred and twenty grains,

troy. The standard of fineness for both metals is fixed at 1,000 parts by weight, 900 parts of pure metal. No other gold or silver coins to be issued

except as set forth in the title. The act also provides that "the gold coins of the United States shall be legal-tender at their nominal value," and " the silver coins of the United shall be a legal-tender for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment."

This act worked a complete revolution in the relative status of gold and silver coins. It deprived the silver dollar both of its legaltender quality and its unit of value quality, and transferred the latter quality to the gold dollar. It also abolished the old silver dollar of 4124 grains and substituted therefor a trade dollar of 420 grains. At the time this was done, the silver dollar was worth more than the gold dollar, and it seems to us that the bondholders might then have complained, and with good reason, that the act was one of repudiation. They were entitled to have the silver dollar continued as the unit of value; and had gold, instead of silver, depreciated in value, we should have heard a howl from them over the had fanith of our Government. They would no doubt have demanded that the letter of the bond should be complied with, and the status of the silver dollar restored, in all respects, as before the act was passed

Now, have not the peopl. who must pay these bonds the same rigit to complain and to make the same demand? But suppose silver should be remonetized, and silver dollars coined for all who might bring bullion to the mints of the United States. Is it probable that the bondholder class would be so terribly injured thereby? If the demand for fifty millions for subsidiary coin has sent silver up in the market 7 or 8 per cent, would not a demand for two or three hundred millions have the effect to bring the value of gold and silver very near together?

Who, then, is to be injured by it? By all neans let silver dollars be restored to their original status, and our financial problem will be solved, specie resumption will be easy, public confidence will be restored, ousiness will revive, and the country enter on a new era of prosperity.

THE PORTY-THIRD STREET STOCK-YARD

There is a proposition before the Villag Trustees of Hyde Park to construct a great 6 foot sewer from the lake, west along Forty-thire etween Hyde Park and Lake. The length of the sewer will be 1% miles, and the estimated expense is \$80,000. This great cost is in cons quence of the great depth of the cut through The work will have to be sheet-piled for the greater part of the distance. Some of the excavation will exceed, it is said, 20 feet in depth. It is proposed to spread part of the ssessment over the property facing Forty-first and Forty-second streets on the north, and For ty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets on the south and also on the streets rnnning across thes north and south. It is alleged that the object of the promoters of the scheme is to enable the north part of the Town of Lake and the Stock Yards and slaughter-houses to connect with this main sewer and run their refuse blood and animal and other nuisance matter into the lake at the Forty-third street depot on the Illinois Central Road. The large majority of the prop-erty-owners of North Hyde Park strenuously bject to this scheme, for the double reason tha they do not want to be assessed and taxed \$80,000 for the construction of a sewer for the benefit of the Stock-Yards, slaughter-houses and property-owners of wet land in the Town of Lake, and that sufficient drainage for Fortythird street and adjacent property can be se-cured by accepting the offer of the Park Com-missioners. It seems that the Park Commissioners constructed a sewer to carry off the surface water of a part of the Grand Be which runs east from the latter to Drexel ave nue, and thence turns north to Forty-secon street, and follows it along the low ground of the Reform School tract to the lake. It is thus described:

thus described:

The said sewer is a good brick sewer, 3 feet in liameter on the inside at Lake Michigan and 27 nches at Grand Boulevard. lying below the surface of the ground at a depth of 9.49 feet at Hyde Park avenue, and 8.42 at Drexel Boulevard, 10.45 eet at Vincennes avenue, and 6.28 feet at Grand Soulevard, will descent of over 6 feet as per diagram benefit at terms.

ram hereto attached.

It is the opinion of those who have looked into the subject that the said sewer if extended to State street is of sufficient capacity to carry off all the surface water and all the sewag within a reasonable distance therefrom. Th Park Commissioners offer to sell this sewer, which is a mile and a quarter long, to the Hyde Park authorities for the sum of \$7,000 which hardly represents the annual in-terest on the cost of the Stock-Yards and slaughter-house sewer. It is believed that this drain will answer all needful purposes for a dozen years, after which the property requir-ing an enlarged sewer will be better able to bear the cost of one than at present, when real estate is in so depressed a condition. If the proposed Stock-Yards and slaughter-house ewer is built, it will be necessary to take up and destroy the present sewer for a mile along Forty-third street to make room for it. There will be a determined resistance to this Town of Lake sewer project in the present fiscal state of

There is no telegraphic cable yet laid in the Pacific Ocean. Two such cables are needed by the increasing importance of the direct trade of the United States with Australia and Asia. One of the vessels of the United States—the Tusca rora—has been engaged in sounding the Pacific for a cable route. An interesting table of the soundings made is published in the San Fran-cisco papers. The soundings were between San Francisco and Brisbane, Australia, by way of Honolulu, Phoenix, and Fiji,—about 7,000 miles. Deeper water was found in several places than any of the Atlantic cables lie in; but not so nuch deeper as to add anything to the difficul ties of laying a submarine telegraph. At a distance of 275 miles from San Francisco the Tuscarora's lead struck a sub-oceanic plain, separated by a ridge of submerged mountai om another plain of about equal extent. The islands of the Fiji group were found to be the summits of submarine ranges of mountains, and many of the South Sea Islands proved to be tops of vertical columns of rocks several miles leep. The Phœnix and Fiji Islands were select ed as spots suitable for relay stations. It is to be hoped that the development of the vast future interests of this country in the commerce with Asia and Australia may soon have the help of two Pacific cables,—one to China and another o Australia. Chicago would gain her share of

Gov. S. J. TILDEN, of New York, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, is defendant in a suit by the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railway against him and others for unlawfully obtaining and dividing among themselves stocks and bonds, and otherwise violating the confidence and trust of the railroad. Gov. TILDEN has made, through counsel, his answer to the charges. The charges may be true or false; his answer may be complete or incomplete. It mat ters little. We apprehend that the political re sult to Gov. TILDEN of being involved in a suit of this nature will be very serious. The case cannot be decided before the close of the cam airn—the charges directly affect the honor o Mr. TILDEN. A candidate under such imputa ions openly made in court by responsible parties cannot hope to sustain a canvass like this, in which the inquiry into personal character and ecord will be unprecedentedly searching CASAR would not have a suspected wife; th merican people will not have a suspected

How long does it take to transmit a message through the Atlantic cable! The New York al of Commerce has been investigating this nuestion, and, simple as it looks at first sight, there are many singular and interesting points in the answer. When the electricity is applied to the cable at one end, two-tenths of a se pass before any effect is felt at the other end. and three seconds are consumed before the full force of the current is in action. The first signal s felt in four-tenths of a second, but the following ones go through more rapidly. As many as seventeen words have been sent over the Atlanic cable in one minute; fifteen can usually be sent under pressure, and twelve words a minute is a good working rate. Messages of twelve words have been sent all the way from New York to London in two minutes. A fact not yet explained by the scientists is that the electricity does not move as rapidly from New York to London as in the opposite direction.

The New York Tribune (Ind.), which is disposed to say all the kind and charitable things it can of the Democratic ticket, is forced to ex-press this opinion of HENDRICKS' letter of ac-

press this opinion of HENDRICKS' letter of acceptance:

Of Mr. HENDRICKS' letter it is hardly necessary to say more than that it is all that Gov. Tilden's is not: a very bitter, narrow, offensive, partisan document. The two are in marked and decided contrast with each other throughout. Nothing could be in worse taste than the small partisanship and low demagogism with which Mr. HENDRICKS has seen fit to discuss the political situation in this letter of acceptance. The points he makes and dwells upon are those, and only those, which appeal to the instincts of the demagogue and the passions and prejudices of the mob. There is no attempt at philosophic treatment or even caim discussion of any question. He raitles off the reasons for his political belief, so far as he gives them, in the manner of a backwoods stump orator, without coherence, logic, or sense, while through it all there runs such a strain of denunciation and abuse of pointical opponents as would hardly be deemed decent in the loose courtesies of oral debate.

Gov. TILDEN falsely attributes the present nancial depression exclusively to "excessive Governmental consumption." Says the New York Times:

The rallway mania, speculations in all sorts of securifies and in real estate, the losses sustained by hundreds of thousands of people of saving habits through their too confiding investments in worthless bonds and stocks, the facilities of credit unwisely extended by banks and other lenders, the universal inflation which followed the failure of Secretary McCuttocu's attempt to withdraw the legal-tender notes, are nothing. "Excessive Governmental consumption" is everything. Are men who think for themselves to be imposed on by such transparent quackery as runs through two seatences.

PERSONAL.

It is reported that Mr. Con Maguire, one of the persons now fulfilling a term of imprisonment at St. Louis for defrauding the revenue, was married privately a few days ago. Whether the weddin was performed in the jail or out of it is a question that at present disturbs the slumbers of the societ

Prof. Huxley, in the manner of a true philos opher, noticed that the two most conspicuous structures in New York City were a newspaper office and a telegraph building. The Professor, after visiting his friends at Yale College, will go to Niagara Falls, and thence to Chicago, possibly to St. Louis.

to St. Louis.

A Manitoban paper brings the interesting intelligence that Sitting Bull is not an Indian, but an Englishman. We have already learned that he was educated by a Frenchman. His early life, it is certain, was passed on the Western plains. Keeping these facts steadily in view, it is not difficult to account for the mixed condition of his morals. In a letter to Chunder Sen, of India, the Rev. Dr.

Martineau says that he has no sympathy with the Christianity which interposes Christ and mediato between us and the Heavenly Father. Hence the theism of India speaks to him not simply as oh jectively interesting, but with an appeal to his ni-most sympathy. The Liberals of India, he thinks

Thirty years ago the head of the poet Crabbs was stolen from his coffin, after he had been dead fifteen years. The thief was never discovered. short time ago, a box containing a skull was sent to the proper authorities, with the information that the missing member was thereby returned. The evidence of the good faith of the anonymous con-tributor was deemed sufficient, and the skull has een restored to its place.

The Rev. Samuel Butcher, D. D., P. C., Bishon of Meath, who committed suicide lately, left on a scrap of paper the single word "Mad." It has been conjectured that he was not so mad as he would have the world believe; but whether it be true that he really felt his mind giving way or that he wished to be excused in the eyes of the worl for taking his own life, his case is sad enough. It will be observed that he did not unequivocally commit himself to any statement of his con-

Father Hyacinthe's statements in regard to the celibacy of the Cathelic clergy having given effense in some quarters, Mr. Gladstone, who was pres-ent on the occasion, explains that the distinguish-ed speaker made no charge whatever against the ed speaker made no charge whatever against the purity of the Latin priesthood of the present day. The opinion he gave embraced all the centuries since the general enforcement of cellbacy began. This Mr. Gladstone conceives to be an historical question on which an unfavorable judgment may be passed without any fault of slander or uncharitableness, even if it be erroneous.

We are glad to learn from our able con We are glad to learn from our able contemporary, the Chicago Times, that the human instruments of Justice "should approach their duty with eyes unclouded by prejudice, and possessed with a dread consciousness that for a moment they are treading the vestibule of the council-chamber of Omnipotence." It is a pity the human instruments of Justice should be left to cool their beck ments of Justice should be left to cool their necession the vestibule of the council-chamber. Why the vestibule? Suppose a man should with justice by kicked across the street; could it be said accurately that the man who kicked him was "treading the council-chamber of Omnipo-

Col. Nicholas Smith, who claims to be the repre sentative in politics of Horace Greeley, never knew that sturdy mind. "If he had," says a correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, "he would never have been Greeley's son-in-law." It must be confessed that the plan of having an eminest man's political influence continued in the bodies of his heirs male will be found to have its inconveniences in practice. The lowers and according his heirs male will be found to have its inconveniences in practice. The longer and prouder one a lineage, the more difficult will be his position. A descendant of William the Conqueror, for instance, will be hard pressed to reconcile the opinion of his illustrious ancestor with the course of mod-

ern thought. Considerable excitement has been caused in German industrial circles by the publication of a let from Prof. Reuleaux, German Commissioner to our Centennial, to the effect that the manufactures of that country are inferior to those of other civil-ized lands. He says that the main object of Geris cheap and nasty; that their employes are de-ficient in skill and taste; and that the German nation seem to be steeped in utter servility, so great is the number of Bismarck statues. Red Princes, and other heroes of the war, in every conceivable

The rosy cheeks and comfortable tourners of the priests at Rome always inspire the bilious, although contemplative, American with sentime of envy and admiration. It should be a comf to know how the good fathers manage their per-sonal economy in such a way as to produce the ex-cellent results witnessed. The secret is very sim-ple. A letter-writer tells us that they go early to placidly. They shun vexations or exciting conver-sation as they would a grosser form of intoxica-tion, and try to avoid disease by acting as though it did not exist. They escape the visitation of Death until a late period of life by cutting his acquaintance.

quaintance.

The precocity of Mr. Jefferson Brick has long been without a parallel in the annals of American journalism, but The Tribune of yesterday, which contained "news from our special correspondent only four days old," showed that a child had been born who would not be long in surpassing the achievements of Dickens' fantastic editor. While duly grateful for the very accurate and comprehensive report of our infant-correspondent, was hensive report of our infant-correspondent, we all the same time warn his parents to beware how they tax his plastic mind. Moreover, they must be prepared to hear unkind remarks upon th of rearing children, and especially upon the unwis dom of exposing so promising a child to the hard-ships of warfare in the Indian country. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, however useful it may be for newspaper purposes, would probably not avail against the murderous propensities of Sitting Bull and his band.

We hope the compilers of new books of religious We hope the compliers of new bounds of anecdotes, which are designed to furnish entertainment on the Sabbath day to the younger members of plous households, will not neglect to insert in the proper place the story which comes to us from Lanchburg. Va. A journal published at that place the proper place and A journal published at that place Lynchburg, Va. A journal published at that place states that a negro was lately struck by lightning states that a negro was lately struck by lightning siates that a negro was lately struck by lighting in Campbell County, and the word "God" branded on his person. The fact is certified by respectable persons; names and dates are furnished, and the Richmond Christian Advocate gives the narrative a place in its columns. The object of this providential dispensation was, of course, a profane man and was in the act of blaspheming when the lighting struck him. In view of the circumstances, it is impossible to forces the observation that there is impossible to forego the observation that there are in America men much more conspicuous and with better opportunities of knowing the right, than this poor negro, upon whom a mark of disapprobation might better be affixed.

probation might better be affixed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Gardner House—The Hon. George W. Houk,
Dayton, O.; W. E. Sennett, New York; J. O.
Clephane and W. E. Reynolds, Washington; E. K.
Bruce, Buffalo; Col. J. H. Pratt, Fort Randall;
Benjamin Grant, Mount Vernon; J. E. Emerson,
R. T. and E. H. Van Densen, Kalamazoo; J. L.
Shea, Macod, Ga.; Hiram Cole, North Benningon; G. Keedall, Plymouth; Mr. and Mrs. Mayo,
Niles, Mich.... Grand Pacific—E. P. Wright,
Cleveland; H. M. Magill, Cincinnati; J. Q. and
B. Thompson, Indianapolis; J. W. McCullough
B. Thompson, Indianapolis; J. W. McCullough Niles, Mich.... Grand Pacific—E. P. Wright, Cleveland; H. M. Magill, Cincinnati; J. Q. and B. B. Thompson, Indianapolis; J. W. McCullough and John Stewart, Pittsburg; the Kev. E. S. Barrett, Norwich, Eng.; E. S. Bailey, Clinton, Is. Judge D. A. Baldwin, Hudson, Wia.; J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne; F. Slatsper, Chief Engineer Penn. R. R., Pittsburg; the Hon. N. S. Murphy, Milwaukee; J. H. Brown, Indianapolis; John F. R. Stone, Louisiana; J. Johnson, Jr. London, Eng... Palmer House—W. P. Blackmore, London: Dr. E. Gaylord, Wenona, Ill.; F. R. Webster, San Francisco; John E. Alexander, Alexander, Allexander, Minn.; J. T. Carter, England; Gen. Wilbraham, F. R. Twenlow, and F. B. Greenwood, Germany; T. N. Robinson, England; Dr. Jacob Eisenhart and Dr. K. L. Elesenhart, Pennsylvanis; J. C. Freeman, U. S. N.; F. E. Mulford, Memphis... Tremont House—Judge C. C. Hackleford, Mississippi Col. J. Hill, Logansport; R. Sage and R. Sage, Jr. Milwaukee: W. R. Ladd, Boston; Dr. W. Caldwell, Warren; F. J. Nelson, Mary land; Col. George Willard, Beston; D. A. Nelson, Mary land; Col. George Willard, Beston; D. A. Welson, Mary L. Miller, M. Land, Boston; D. A. Beston; D. A.

POLIT

Conventions of publicans and Democ

Ben Butler Aco tion as Re Curre

The German-A dress and Juss Pis "Fair Criti

to Be Any

Fai

The Chicago Dem boring at the Organi

Encouraging Report Among Eastern Republ

> MISSO THE REPUBLICAN ST. Louis, Aug. 9.—The vention at Jefferson City, called to order by George H of the State Central Co son was elected tempora

> Lewis and Benjamin Convention took a recess Malcomb McMillan, of Co permanent President; the Secretary, with B. Wilson D. C. Coleman, as Assists dent from each Congression
> Nominations for Governo
> A. Fincklenberg, of St. Lou
> notwithstanding a letter from notwitheranding a letter from read, positively declining somination was carried by mittee of one from each Congether with the President a vention, appointed to for action of the Convention.
>
> For Lieutenant-Governor County; for Secretary of St of St. Louis: for Treasurer of Buchanan County; and fr. Smith, of Pettis Countominated.
>
> The following additional adtorney General, A. W. The following additional in Attorney General, A. W. Register of Land, Richard Judge of the Supreme Cour road Commissioners, J. R. ty; E. D. Harper, Cass road Commissioners, ty; E. D. Harper,

Macon County.

Electors-at-Large—Col.
Cole (colored); alternates
Col. A. E. Detmore. First
metz; alternate, B. W. Ett Col. A. E. Detmöre. First metz; alternate, B. W. Ett John C. Vogel; alternate Third District, Charles A. J. Dyer. Fourth District District, Ch. E. District, A. F. Lewis; alternate, W. C. Deli J. P. Thompson; alternate, District, L. L. Bric Epstine. Eighth District alternate, Henry Smit A. J. Harlan; alternate, Henry Smit A. J. Harlan; alternate, Tenth District, D. L. W. A. Law. Eleventh District, C. P. H. District, Frank Muench; allernate, J. B. Vance. Tv Cramer; alternate, C. P. H. District, Frank Muench; allernate, aller

long platform, of which the stance:

Pirst.—That as the preservat complished by the Republication of our existence as a neivil liberty depend on the cot the Republican party.

Se. and.—That we should reg.

J. Tilden to the Presidency of tional caismity, practically rely the War by placing ta precord identifies him with trine of Secession, and who measures to preserve the Unitarion of Platform and letters of Democratic party is the party brazen pretense of a virtue as is shown by the past historially illustrated by the non-den, whom this resolution justice.

The following resolutionm, was adopted: form, was adopted:

Resoired. That while the
wards the perfection of h
solders and parfots of the
solders are publican party sta
so full fellowship any an
ever been in the council o
spon the single condition of
Republican principles, so tha
Americans, whether born of
shall be homored by a patri
whose great foundation was

Adjourned.

MICHI DEMOCRATIC CONVENT Michigan Democrats was N. Lathrop, of this city, I he following ticket: Governor-W. L. Webber, Lieutenani-Governor-Jul apids.
Secretary of State—George
Secretary of State—George
Treasurer—J. G. Parkhur,
Auditor—Gen. J. W. Holio
Commissioner of the Lan

Commissioner of the Lam Farmlugton.
Superintendent of Public II dell, of Ann Arbor.
Presidential Electors—G.
Blair, J. P. Heintzen, Alfra Lon, Marshall L. Howell, by James B. Eldredge, Albert e declare that the sup the present time is to public adm ristration in and the party whose in Republic at home a sign nations, and res

RATIFIC
There was a mass meet
in the evening, and a torc
len and Hendricks ward of

NEW A. B. C

contest for the Republi or. While it is us a majority of the leas nomination on the ground and some of them believe cessity of withdrawing h vention meets at Sarato h action is regited in held at the Custon sider the question. It tician, holding an off there was probably to Cornell's withdaws.

PERSONAL. Mr. Con Maguire, one of the ing a term of imprisonment at ding the revenue, was married as ago. Whether the wedding are jail or out of it is a question arbs the slumbers of the society

York City were a newspaper uph building. The Professor, ends at Yale College, will go d thence to Chicago, possibly

or brings the interesting intelliBull is not an Indian, but an
ave already learned that he was
chman. His early life, it is
on the Western plains. Keepdily in view, it is not difficult te
ed condition of his morals.

Inder Sen, of India, the Rev. Dr.
he has no sympathy with the
nuterposes Christ saa mediator
Heavenly Father. Hence the
lass to him not simply as oblast, but with an appeal to his utte Liberals of India, he thinks,
ang faith, unincumbered by a

the head of the poet Crabbe coffin, after he had been dead hief was never discovered. A x containing a skull was seni-ities, with the information that was thereby returned. The faith of the anonymous consufficient, and the skull has

Sutcher, D. D., P. C., Bishop sitted suicide lately, left on a single word "Mad." It has single word "Mad." It has at he was not so mad as he delieve; but whether it be it his mind giving way or that sed in the eyes of the world fe, his case is sad enough. It at he did not unequivocally any statement of his con-

statements in regard to the flic clergy having given offense fr. Gladstone, who was pres-explains that the distinguish-charge whatever against the riesthood of the present day, e embraced all the centuries orcement of celibacy began, conceives to be an historical a unfavorable judgment may y fault of slander or unchar-be erroneous

ne erroneous.

In from our able contempomes, that the human instrucould approach their duty with
ejudice, and possessed with a
that for a moment they are
le of the council-chamber of
a pity the human instruuld be left to cool their hech
e council-chamber. Whe the e council-chamber. Why the eet; could it be said accurated kicked him was "treading council-chamber of Omnipo-

h, who claims to be the repreof Horace Greeley, neven
ad. "If he had," says a corpeten Advertiser, "he would
seley's son-in-law." It must
see plan of having an eminent
nee continued in the bodies of
be found to have its inconblack. The longer and prouder
sed difficult will be his position.
Illiam the Conquerot, for inressed to reconcile the opinion
stor with the course of mod-

nent has been caused in Ger-by the publication of a letter German Commissioner to effect that the manufactures ferior to those of other civilhat the main object of Ge s shown by the results at the
te to produce an article which
that their employes are dee; and that the German nalin utter servility, so great
marck statues. Red Princes,
the war, in every conceivable
onze down to common soap. a comfortable tournures of ways inspire the billous, al-American with sentiments. It should be a comfort n. It should be a comfort fathers manage their peraway as to produce the exect. The secret is very simells us that they go early to agularly, rise late, and talk rexatious or exciting convera grosser form of intoxica-disease by acting as though they escape the visitation of dof life by cutting his ac-

Ir. Jefferson Brick has long in the annals of American our special corresponden be long in surpassing the very accurate and compre-infant-correspondent, we all parents to beware how they foreover, they must be pre-emarks upon their methods especially upon the unwis-mising a child to the hard-ladian country. The voice ilderness, however useful purposes, would probably nurderous propensities of

of new books of religious signed to furnish entertainto the younger members ill not neglect to insert in ty which comes to us from mal published at that place ately struck by lightning the word "God" branded is certified by respectable tes are furnished, and the coate gives the narrative as the object of this providently of the circumstances, it the observation that there he observation that there
h more conspicuous and
of knowing the right,
on whom a mark of disape affixed.

ARRIVALS.

Hon. George W. Houk,
Amnett, New York; J. O.

nolds, Washington; E. K.
H. Pratt, Fort Randall;
Vernon; J. E. Emerson,
Amsen, Kalamazoo; J. L.

the Cole, North Benningfit; Mr. and Mrs. Mayo,
Pacific—E: P. Wright,
Cinclinnati; J. Q. and B.

Olis; J. W. McCallough
urg; the Kev. E. S. BarS. Bailey, Clinton, Ia.;
tdson, Wis.; J. H. Bass,
On. N. S. Murphy, Milra, Indianapolis; John
T. J. Johnson, Jr., Lonbuse—W. P. Blackmore,
J. Wenona, Ill.; F. R.
John E. Alexander, Aland Logan Breckenridge,
T. Carter, England;
R. Twenlow, and F.
Jany; T. N. RobinJacob Eisenhart and
euniford, Memphis... TreHackleford, Mississippi;
R. Sage and R. Sage, Jr.,
and, Boston; D. A.

"man House—Prof. G. W.
e Skinner, St. L., R. I. &
L. Dumphy and Col.
York; the Hon. William
m. J. M. Gillette, Fond
ei; the Hon. M. W. Dean,
sota; the Hon G. H. Park-

POLITICAL.

Conventions of Missouri Republicans and Michigan Democrats.

Ben Butler Accepts the Situation as Regards the Currency.

The German-American Address and Col. E. Jussen.

Fis "Fair Criticism" Shown to Be Anything but Fair.

The Chicago Democrats Still Laboring at the Task of Organizing.

Encouraging Reports of the Feeling Among Eastern and Western Republicans.

MISSOURI.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—The Republican State Convention at Jefferson City, at noon to-day, was called to order by George H. Shields, the Chairman

that Mr. Cornell would decline before the Convention assembled. A very strong effort was making against his candidacy on the part of many of his own friends, and of representative men of the party. Many of those who were most strennous in opposition were men who, under different circumstances, would be his supporters, and Mr. Cornell was too level-headed not to see that his nomination will be injudicious and unwise. As soon as he came to recognize this fact he would certainly withdraw his name. As to

be injudicious and unwise. As soon as he came to recognize this fact he would certainly withdraw his name. As to

OTHER NAMES

that had been suggested, Mr. Evarts was not seriously thought of. In fact, he was not enough of a Republican for a Republican Convention to think of him. It was doubtful if Mr. Evarts had cast a Republican vote in the last six years. The name of ex-Gov. Morgan met with favors in many quarters, and he would be a strong candidate, but it hardly looked now as if he would get the nomination, and the choice of the Convention was likely to be a man who had not been prominently named. Theodore M. Pomercy had some strength in the interior of the State, but no general support. Stewart L. Woodford would have, perhaps, for a single ballot, a portion of the Brooklyn delegation, and some scattering votes from other portions of the State. Should Mr. Cornell withdraw before the Convention met, as was likely he would, there would be little contest in the Convention. Ex-Gov. Morgan would not let his name be used unless there should be a sentiment toward him approaching unanimity. Andrew D. White had been mentioned, and it would not be surprising if the friends of the different candidates should unite upon him. He would be acceptable to the whole of the party.

THE LABORING MEN.

Evidences of the widespread and deep dissatisfaction of the people with the Democratic efficeholders of this city are frequent and conspicuous. To-night there was a big meeting of unemployed workingmen at Cooper Union, and the greatest discontent with the present city administration was freely expressed. The names of Mayor Wickham, Comptroller Green, and Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works (all Democratic of the laboring classes are not without significance and weight. To-morrow thousands of unemployed workingmen will march to the City-Hall in a long procession to demand employment. There was a similar procession recently, but the men were put off with fair words by the Bemocratic officials, and nothing has been done fo

Speeches were made by Lyle W. James, H. R. Chase, S. P. Cady, John S. Lee, George A. Wilson, and J. B. Smith (colored).

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Springfield, H., Aug. 9.—A largely-attended meeting was held here to-night to take preliminary steps toward organizing, under the call of the Union Veterans' National Committee, of a battalion of boys in blue for service in the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler. A large number enrolled, and the organization will be perfected Friday night by the election of officers. The veteran soldiers are in earnest for their old comrade, Gen. Hayes.

JOLIET.

diere are in earnest for their old comrade, Gen. Hayes.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

Joliet, Ili., Aug. 8.—A meeting was held at the Court-House in this city to-night for the purpose of organizing a young men's Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Club. The call was signed by 150 legal voters. Brief and stirring speeches were made by Messrs. C. W. Brown, J. M. Childs, William Dougall, John T. Esler, M. B. Campbell, James Goodspeed, and several others. The Glee Club sang a number of new and appropriate campaign songs, which were enthusiastically applauded. There was a good attendance, and the enthusiasm ran high. The following gentlemen were elected officers: E. H. Webb, President; C. W. Brown, M. Calmer, and J. L. Wheat, Vice-Presidents; E. A. Nottinger, Secretary; John C. Lang, Treasurer. It is likely that a club of eiler Republicans, in process of formation, will be consolidated with this, and the whole managed by the young men. The Club means business, and will give a good account of itself during the canvass. The regular meetings are to be held on Wednesday evening of each week.

COL. JUSSEN. THE GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICANS AND

COL. B. JUSSEN.
To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—A committee of Germans, a few days ago, published in the press of this city an address to the German voters of this State, setting forth in a plain and intelligent manner some of the reasons why the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency should be given the preference to the Democratic candidates. The first whose displeasure this document seems to have provoked is Col. Edmund Jussen, who rushes into print with a long article which he claims to be "a fair criticism" of the same. We do not believe that it is necessary for the framers of the address to defend their position against the attacks of the Colonel, but, on account of the great self-assurance and defant tone evinced by him in the

the ill-mannered spirit of his article, his mode to misrepresent plain meanings, to draw false inferences, and to impugn unworthy motives to the framers of the address. The man who, during the whisky trials in this city, loomed up as the gallant and disinterested defender of innocence persecuted by the corrupt Republican party, and who less than three years ago would raise the functical howl of Jesuit and Catholic against every Democrat in the land, should be the last to take a number of respectable citizens to task on account of their political opinions.

GERMANIOUS.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Local political matters were quiet yesterday. At the Democratic Headquarters the usual assembly of city Democrats came in to see what was going of city Democrats came in to see what was going on and went away without receiving any very great enlightenment. The country members of the State Committee have nearly all vanished and gone into the interior. The few who still remain got together with the Advisory Committee and the Executive Campaign Committee of the State yesterday at about noon, and sat down to a real old Democratic love-feast. Nothing was done, so far as could be learned, and after the usual amount of extravagant palaver the faithful few went out to wet their throats. The Executive Committee of the State Committee will be in session at the Palmer House during the campaign, and the country members of the State Committee will go home—where they can do the most good.

Mr. Thomas Shirley received a letter from

Mr. Thomas Shirley received a letter from LEW STEWARD yesterday morning stating that the reason he did not appear last Monday at the meeting of the State Committee was that he did not get the invitation in time. Whether he meant that he did not get the invitation in time to take the train, or whether it invitation in time to take the train, or whether it was too late to enable him to get his boots cleaned and to don his store clothes, is a matter upon which the rollicking, profane old Granger did not explain, and it is left to the future historian to decide this important question. The real reason why Lew wasn't around, as was stated in The Therburk of Tuesday, was that the Democrata had neglected to notify him of his nomination in the regular, official way, and he wasn't going to notify himself. The Committee appointed by the Springteld Convention to communicate this important piece of news will wait upon the old gentleman in a day or two, and one of the Chicago hotels may furnish its largest room with a choice array of new spittoons in expectation of an invasion. He has a special invitation to elevate his heels at Democratic Headquarters when he comes.

TOTAL CONTROLLED TO THE CONTRO

THE INDIANS.

Interviews with Maj. Reno and Capt. Benteen.

Their Operations in the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

Correction of Misstatements Relative to That Engagement.

RENO AND BENTEEN.

STATEMENTS BY THEM AS TO THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORM.

Correspondence New York Heads.

MOUTH OF THE ROSEBUD, Aug. 2.—Considerable annoyance is fell by the officers who participated in Custer's fight, on account of the incorrect or garbled accounts published in some papers. They claim that a good many officers who can be considered by the officers who participated in Custer's fight, on account of the incorrect or garbled accounts published in some papers. They claim that a good many officers who the content of the incorrect or garbled accounts published in some papers. They claim that a good many officers who the content of the whole effair.

LITTLE BIG HORM.

Correspondence have been seen who could give the fullest account of the bin. Correct of garbled accounts published in some papers. They claim that a good many officers who have nothing of it, and that they have perhaps unwittingly done their courseles serious injustice. Under these circumstances I thought it well to interview both Col. Reno and Col. Benteen, who by general consent, were the persons who could give the fullest account of the whole effair.

INTERVIEW WITH HENO.

Col. Reno is of middle stature, vary strongly built, has a swarthy completion and dark eyes, combined with a certain rapid action and frank-ness of manner which make a favorable impression. He looks every inch a solder, and, judging from his appearance and temperament, would be the last man to leave a comrade in a tight of the state. The content of the command was awaiting the arrival of the pack-name and the course of the sevent was a solution of the command was awaiting the arrival of the command and the course of the sevent was a solution of the command and the course of the sevent was a solution of the command and the course of the sevent was a solution of the command and the course of

old comrade. Hattie Jones, who departed this life some weeks age with too much morphine in her system. Testerday Barbars was before Justice Summerfield, probably for the hundredth time in her life, charged with disorderly conduct in approaching strangers upon the street and endeavoring to entice them into her den. She had so often before pleaded for mercy on account of ill-health, and had promised so many times to reform, that the Judge had lost all faith in her, and consequently sent her up for thirty days to the House of Correction. From this she took an appeal, and went to her home determined to do of die. She chose the latter, and, procuring 10 cents worth of morphine, she went to bed under the pre-tence of being sick, and expected to be dead when found. But her expectations did not pan out well, and in the afternoon she took another and a larger dose. She was discovered in a comatose condition late last evening, but under the treatment of Dr. McDonald she soon revived sufficiently to be walked about, and at last accounts was in a fair way of walking off the effects of the duadly dose. The poor unfortunate is about 29 years old, and is the daughter of respectable parents residing in Quebec, Canada.

· CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 9.—An 11-year girl named Rebeccs Buchanan was drowned this afternoon in Tittabawassee River at Midland. She was with an excursion of the Methodist Church Society, and, while playing on some logs, fell in. An inquest was held in Midland, and the body brought to this city.

DEATH IN A WELL. NEW YORK, Ang. 9.—Timothy Donoran, his son, and brother were sufficiented in a well on the premises of the first-named, at White Plains, near New York.

FIRES.

AT CHARLES CITY, IA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DUNUQUE, Is., Aug. 9.—The engine-house located at Charles City, and belonging to the Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, caught fire this afternoon and was consumed. Loss estimated at \$2,000.

Partly covered by insurance.

Ecru Striped Japanese Silks, half silk, 15c yard, formerly 50c.
Gray and Blk. Stripe do, frosted ground, 25c, worth 50c.
Blk. Grenadines, 25, 30, and 37jc, nearly half former prices.
8-4 Blk. Grenadines, \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50, reduced one-third.
Remaining stock of Fancy Summer Silks greatly reduced.
Bargains in imported Blk. Gros Grain Silks, from \$1 yard upwards.
Lot of Plaid Dress Goods reduced to 10c yard, formerly 20c.
Line of very cheap Dress Goods on our centre tables at 20, 25, and 30c.

on our centre tables at 20, 25, and 30c.

Great reductions have been made on all higher qualities of 3-4 and 6-4 Camels' Hair Suitings.

Llams Lace Sacques and Shawls at lower prices than they have ever heretofore reached.

Palmer House, Parler Y. Chienge, III.

Reny invalid should avail themselves of his long practical skill in treating every kind of disease with purely vegetable remedies and electricity, and Maouxie Haranse. This method of treatment is really marvelous in its effects upon all Newsous Diseases and brokendown constitutions; also, for Neurikigs. Paralysis, etc. Dr. Broadbent's long practical experience in successfully treating all Chronic and Acute Diseases for morthan thirty years, enables him to describe and detect where and what your diseases are at sight, without asking questions, and he will tell whether he can cure you or not. Reception hours daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. His rooms are througed daily with the sick.

BRAZILIAN PREBLE SPECTACLES Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Banks Discounting Paper Made to Meet Other Maturing Paper.

New York Exchange Weak-The Clearings \$2,800,000.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Provis ions Steady-Grain Easier.

Imports and Exports---Rates of Water Transportation.

FINANCIAL.

The banks have little employment for their funds in the present intermediate condition of business. It is too early as yet for the fall trade to open, and the summer business has subsided to the lowest point. The demand from the country for advances to carry produce and stock continues in the shape of rediscounts. In the city a large amount of maturing paper is met by giving other paper instead of cash, the makers finding it easier to pay interest than to realize the principal out of their sales or collections. The general supply of paper is light in other directions. Deposits are drawn down considerably.

Rates of discount at the banks are unchanged at 8@10 per cent to regular customers; to good outside borrowers street rates are made.

On the street the supply of loanable funds is very large, and the demand light. Rates are 6 per cent and upwards for time loans. Loans on call, when made, are at better rates.

New York exchange was offered between banks

New York exchange was offered between banks at 50 cents per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$2,800,000.

WHO PLAYED THE THIMBLE-RIG TRICK OF DE-

The clearings were \$2,800,000.

WHO PLATED THE THIMBLE-RIG TRICK OF DEMONETIZING THE SILVER DOLLAR IN 1873?

To the Reiter of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—In the interest of the whole
people, and particularly for the information of your
readers, I would ask you to investigate the history
of the unfortunate legislation that has forced our
finances upon the single standard of value, Senator
Jones, in his late able speech, says:

The promise to pay so many dollars, which is printed
on our national notes and on our bank notes, and on
state, municipal, and corporative bonds, either meant,
or means so many dollars, either of 371½ grains of pursliver, or of 23.22 grains of pure gold, at the option and
pleasure of the debtor; or else it has no reference to
metal at all, and means so many "dollars" in paper
promises. The attempt which has been made to convert these promises, which amount in the aggregate to
several thousand millions, into promises to pay gold
dollars, by means of the Mint act of 1873, and the Revision set of 1874, I declare to be entirely unprecdented and unconstitutional.

Some people say this change was an accidental
error; but it does not seem to me that it could have
been such a mistake. Its effects are great, and
this change was made by the influence of persons who had an object to accomplish. The proceedings of Congress in connection with the matter
—the speeches and votes of members—may give
some light upon the subject. If, therefore, you can
give a full detail of all facts connected with the en
actment of the law making the change, you will aid
in bringing the guilty ones to feel the just indignation of an outraged people.

F. LOUIS BAKES AND THE WHISEY-RIMG.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Ang. 6 has a dispatch
from St. Louis explaining that the recent runs upon

The Cincinnati Gazette of Aug. 6 has a dispatch from St. Louis explaining that the recent runs upon some of the banks in the latter city were caused by teneral fears that they had been hurt by the withof large deposits of Whisky-Ring money.

rawal of large deposits of Whisky-Ring money. he dispatch says:

The recent commotion in St. Louis bank circles—not st, possibly, at an end, though two of the banks have one to the wall—has had a touch of Whisky Ring in it, shave most occurrences here for the bast year. Both anks which have failed—the Central and Hibernis—ere frish banks, controlled largely by Irish declais, set patronized thirty by Irish depositors. It intiated that between these hanks and some of the German institutions of the class the best of feeling has as prevailed, and that the recent catastrophes were by o means unsatisfactory to some of the opposing concreas. The flutthers and Drovers Bank is also largely ontrolled by the Irish, though pursonized by business pear of other than the recent catastrophes were by ontrolled by the Irish, though pursonized by business set of the flutthers. The stress were wethering the stress of the constitution of the bank is probably sound, not a title anxiety was fell in business circles interested in the result. It now appears that the Butchers' and Drovers' would have probably avoided even the temporary suspicion of unsoundness but for the Government raid on the Whisky Ring. McKee is stated to also stated, got into trouble with his account there.

M. COU overtrawn. Rumors of these heavy withdrawise of funds, and the retirement from society of men opponents among the bank's supporters, assisted in trying rise eventually to the alarm which resulted in an week's run.

THE PARIS LOAN. In Paris, they manage "new popular city loans" better than in Chicago. The amount subscribed for the recent loan was fifty-four times as much as

was required. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives, July 26, the particulars of the allottment of the bonds to subscribers:

The Journal Official of this morning publishes the allotment of the 256,005 bonds of the Paris loan. For from 100 to 189 subscribed two bonds, and so on to from 880 to 1,006, when is bonds are granted. After this one bond is added for every 67% applied for. The surplus summarish is, all exceeding the first installment of 1257—are awaiting withdrawal by the owners. There were about 30,000 subscriptions for single bonds, 41,000 for from 21 to 30, and various smaller numbers for the cast. There were 10,000 subscriptions for from 91 to 100 bonds.

The French, who are the most successful final-

The French, who are the most successful financers in the world, procure this wonderful popularity for their loans by common sense management. The bonds are made so small in amount that the poor can lavest in them instead of in savings banks. The French do not refuse, as the United States Treasury does, to receive bids of less than half a million dollars. The loan is offered directly to the people. As a result, the loans are eagerly sought for, and those who have seen the populace pressing forward to offer their money to the City of Paris describe it as a most extraordinary spectacle. Rag-pickers, hotel and cafe waiters, domestic servants, nurses, clerks, representatives of every class and occupation, take their places in the long lines to await their turn to subscribe for a bond. No intelligent effort has been made in the case, for instance, of the Chicago loan, which is being let severely alone, to give it any such popularity with the people. It would be an experiment worth trying.

is being let severely alone, to give it any such popularity with the people. It would be an experiment worth trying.

THE PALL IN SILVER.

The fall in silver has received a slight check. The Indian home Government on Tuesday sold \$700,000 of hills on India \$2 18 084, a slight rise upon the rate observed to the fall of the sold of the consequence has been seen and anightly uses. Silver in consequence has been seen and the fall to mere panic, and pessimist view of the fall, to state that high Indian authorities attribute part of the fall to mere panic, and believe it will prove temporary. They shink they have evidence that the value of silver in India, so far from declining, is appreciating, the great reduction of import having intensified the demand. If that is the case—a point on which we are without direct evidence—it ought smortly to be profitable to export silver largely. It must be observed, however, that the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce knows nothing of this appreciation, and is extremely alarmed.—Dondon Speciator, July 22.

Silver since the date of this extract has advanced to 82 pence per ounce, by reason of the passage of the Silver bill in Congress.

HEAVY WORK BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The San Francisco Mint resumed operations on the 7th July, and the outturn for the month was \$4,006,000, the largest amount ever coined in a single month at that or any other Mint in the United States. The nearest approach to it was in August, 1875, when \$4,510,000 was coined. But that amount was for a full month, against only three weeks' work last month. In August, 1874, the coinage was also smusually large, amounting to \$4,320,000; and again in December of the same year the total was \$4,067,000. These are the largest outturns in the history of the Mint.

The Bonanche sensation experienced by dealers in the stock market on Tuesday and during the early part of the informal session yesterday morning was almost the sweet to be long-lived. The high prices which raled for an hour gave way as the rash of orders from the o

Gold was 111%@111% in greenbacks

5-20s of '89 January and July...... 10-40s. United States new So of '81...... United States currency G..... CITY AND COUNTY Chicago City 7 to ct. bonds.
Chicago City 7 to ct. sewerage.
Chicago City 7 to ct. sewerage.
Cook County 7 to ct. bonds.
West Park 7 to ct. bonds.
North Chicago 7 to ct. bonds (Lincoln Park). LOCAL STOCKS. City Railway, South Side. 145
City Railway, West Side. 1529
City Railway, West Side. 1529
City Railway, West Side. 8 per ct ctfs. 108
City Railway, North Side. 124
Traders' Insurance Company. 124
Chamber of Commerce. 70
Chicago Ges Light and Cote Company. 135
Exposition stock. 25
Exposition stock (scrip). 25 *And Interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Gold opened and closed at 1114, with sales during the day at 1115, though most of the transactions were at the former price. Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were arm and in good demand.

Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand.

State securities were dull.

Stocks opened with a stronger tone and a further advance in prices. The widest fluctuations were in New Jersey Central, which, after declining to 61%, rose to 62%, reacted to 61%, and rallied to 62. Delaware, Lackswanna & Western advanced from 94% to 95%, and declined to 94%. Delaware & Hudson was weak, declining from 98% to 96. Michigan Central and Lake Shore were strong,—the former rising from 41% to 43, and the latter from 53% to 54%. Rock Island advanced from 105% to 106%. At the close the market was somewhat irregular, with a decline from ½ to 1%,—the latter New Jersey Central,—butprices, compared with opening rates, were somewhat higher. Transactions were 90, 000 shares, of which 3, 000 were Pacific Mail, 13, 000 western Union, 5, 000 Rock Island, 10, 000 St. Paul, 20, 000 Lake Shore, 6, 000 Ohios, 17, 000 Michigan Central, 5, 000 New Jersey Central, and 7, 000 Delaware, Lackswanns & Western.

Money market easy; 162.

Prime mercantile paper 3@4.

Custora receiuts \$334,000.

| Money market easy; 1@2. |
| Prime mercantile paper 3@4. |
| Customs receipts, \$334, 000. |
| The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$388, 000. |
| Clearings, \$17, 000, 000. |
| Sterling weak; sixty days, 487%; sight, 480%. |
| Government Bonds. |
Coupons, '81.	120% New 5s.	117	
Coupons, '85.	118	10-40s.	104
New	17%	10-40s.	coupons.
Coupons, '67.	119%	Currencies.	120
Coupons, '88.	121%		
Strocks.	Coupona, '67. 11994 Currencies.		

Coupona, '88. 12154

Western Union. 7056 New Jersey Central.
Quicksilver 12 Rock Island.
Quicksilver 14 September 14 September 15 Rock Island.
Pacfac Mail. 2456 St. Paul prid.
Mariposa 7 Wabash 7 Wabash 11 Wells-Fargo. 8354 Terre Haute.
American. 5054 Terre Haute.
Merican. 5054 Chicago & Alton prid.
Chicago & Alton pr

sexican 44% Overman 3 ould & Curry 16% Justice 3 est & Belcher 46% Caledonia 18 New Oracas 18 New York 18 LONDON, Aug. 9.—The buillon gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £160,000.
Consols, money and account, 96 5-16.
United States bonds 65s, 106½; 67s, 109½; 10-40s, 109; new 5s, 106½; 67s, 109½; Raliroad Securities—New York Central, 96; Erie, 12½; preferred, 20.
PARIS, Aug. 9.—Rentes 106† 17½c.
FRANKPORT, Aug. 9.—United States bonds, new 6s 102%.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding

COMMERCIAL.

Bendess have	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Carlo of the	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
lour, brls	5, 359	4,918	9,216	4,858
beat, bu	7, 821	40,850	27,890	101, 349
orn, bu	252, 377	98, 610	147,828	106, 344
ats, bu	27, 458	21,774	21, 354	15, 306
ye, bu	7,988	615	1, 199	
arley, bu	800	5, 150	1, 190	400
rass seed, ms.	18, 150	26,717	53, 797	7, 391
laxseed, Ds	27,645	18,00	23,600	*********
. corn, Bs	100	*********	******	44,750
meats, bs	37,835	42,010	609, 152	648,829
eef, bris	******	******	8	30
ork, bris	*********	975	239	305
ard, ms	400	280	156, 115	182,070
allow, bs	8,020	27, 265	79,500	21,200
utter, be	143, 830	44,510	163,950	34, 170
ive Hogs, No.	12,850	7,952	3, 339	2,884
attle, No	4,052	5, 481	1,109	1,447
heep, Nov	1773	710	************************	*****
ides, Bs	131, 209	87,340	81,995	139,830
ighwines, bris	373			67
otatoes, bu	851, 189 104	78,250	372,876	78, 510
oal, tons	5,485	104		
sy, tons	30		N. F. S.	**********
umber, m	6,314	7,025	1,784	2,675
ingles, m	2,255	2, 165	577	588
alt, bris	23,549	270	1,732	2,712
oultry, Bs	20,040	1,162	1, 102	2,712
oultry, coops.	120	64		
ggs, pkgs	521	487	60	105
neese, bxs	738	3, 111	759	75
apples, bris.	967	200	90	

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city con-

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 9,308 bu wheat, 1,874 bu corn, 871 bu cats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Wednesday morning: 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 3 cars No. 2 spring, 6 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected do (25 wheat); 68 cars and 10,000 bu high-mixed corn, 264½ cars and 41,700 bu No. 2 do, 83 cars and 11,900 bu rejected do, 1 car no grade (416½ corn); 7 cars white cats, 12½ cars No. 2 do, 12½ cars rejected do (32 cats); 9 cars and 600 bu No. 2 rye, 1½ cars rejected do; no barley. Total (484 cars), 262,000 bu. Inspected out: 17,523 bu wheat, 199,670 bu corn, 12,858 bu cats, 210 bu barley.

barley. Total (484 care), 262,000 bu. Inspected out: 17,523 bu wheat, 199, 670 bu corn, 12,858 bu oats, 210 bu barley.

A prominent firm in this city sent out questions to a good many points in Iowa, and has received replies from about eighty stations. The general tone of the answers indicates that the wheat crop has been, or is being, secured in good order, and with a better yield than was expected.

The petition presented last Tuesday to the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners asked that the word "new" be continued in the inspection of barley till the end of the year, instead of dropping it out under the present rale on the last of September. The difference between the actual values of old and new barley is greater this year than usual; and it is only fair to the owners of the new tnat their grain be not mixed with the old.

A part cargo of wheat which coet \$1.03 in Chicago was sold yesterday in New York at 90c per bu. We are not able to say who profited by that transaction, but the shipper knows who has to bear the loss,—and it is a heavy one, being 13c per bu besides the cost of transportation, insurance, etc.

A telegram from New York yesterday stated that the feeling there is almost panicky, such a gloomy prospect in wheat scarcely ever being known before. Everything on the other side of the Atlantic looks well, and prices are tending strongly downwards, with brilliant weather. The majority of the private orders received from England quote wheat as nearly unsalable there.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet yesterday, and there was an easier feeling in breadstuffs, wheat alone being weak, while provisions were steady. There was the some activity in what on very small receipts, and the same indisposition to trade in corn for future, on fair receipts, as noted for two or three days past, with little doing in other grain. The weather was hot, but threatened a shower, which made little difference the the feeling in regard to prices.

Bey goods remain quiet with values steady and

miform. There was a moderate movement uniform. There was a moderate movement in grain at thoroughly sustained prices. Sugars again showed an upward tendency, and the tone of the market for sirups, molasses, and teas was also stronger. Prices of dried fruits were to a great extent nominal, not enough business being done to fairly establish market values. Fish were in fair demand at about steady figures. No changes were apparent in the butter and cheese markets. Grain bags were again reported in active demand, and were held with pronounced firmness, Stark at 24½c; Lewiston at 22½c; and American at 20c. Prices of paints and oils were unchanged. There was a light demand for coal and wood at former quotations.

uotations. The cargo lumber market was dull and weak, the The cargo lumber market was dull and weak, the offerings being small and undesirable. A slight improvement in trade is reported by yard dealers. Drugs and chemicals were in good request and steady, opium and quinine having advanced. Wool was firm, the inquiry being fully up to the supply, and some grades were scarce. Broom-corn was weak and very dull. Cash timothy seed was in demand and steady, but futures were slow, and no transactions were reported in other seeds. Green fruits were more active, but at easier prices, the abundance of nearly every seasonable variety making it necessary to reduce prices, as the demand was only moderate, as compared with the supply. Eggs and poultry were slow and weak.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged at 5½c for corn to Kingston, and 1½c for corn to Buffalo. Hail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston,

tions, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17% to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9% c for wheat to New York, and 10c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 56,000 bu wheat and 150,000 bu corn.

Turner Bros., recently engaged in running a planing-mill in the South Division, are reported to be embarrassed. Their Habilities are estimated at \$50,000 to \$75,000. The banks and yard dealers is lumber are understood to be the principal cred-

in lumber are understood to be the principal cred

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has is-sued the following exhibit of the value of imports and domestic exports for the month of June last as compared with the corresponding month of last

| 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876

SHIPPING PRESH MEATS. An Eastern exchange says: An Eastern exchange says:

Last Saturday the steamship Egypt, of the National
Line, sailed from Jersey City to Liverpool having, as
part of her cargo, \$10,000 worth of treah beef, the prodtot of 135 head of fat eastle. This beef yill arrive in
England in much finer and more estractive condition
than that which is offered in our own markets in the
summer countries. The strategy of the strategy of any
time of the strategy of the strategy of the strategy of a
till prepared and kept solely by the conservative power
of a low temperature. The meat, however, is not
frosen; it is simply ohilled sufficiently to render it firm,
and kept at a similar temperature until brought to
market.

RAILBOAD VS. LAKE TRANSPORTATION. The Buffalo Commercial says:

As might have been anticipated, in view of the terrible railway war and the railous rates for which projectly has been transported, the movement of bread-suffs through this pore suring the month of July shows a large decline as compared with that of former years. The movement by lake for July this year falls 1873, and 2,917,700 that for the same month in 1873, and 2,917,700 that for the same month in 1873, and 2,917,700 that for the part preceding. The review decline is in wheat, the receipts of which are 3,717,000 issistant last year.

From the opening of navigation to July 31, the agregate receipts a Buffalo of all kinds of grain, including flour as wheat, reached 21,088,607 bu. During the same time last year they were 22,777,452, and 29,478,414 in 1874. The decline for the esson is enly 1,688,000, which is not a bad showing, when all the dreumstances are taken in account. The cortrade has hitherto constituted a large part of the grain movement by lake. But since the outbreak of the railway war, the Baltimore & Ohle road has offered inducements to corn shippers which has diverted heavy amounts to that route. From April 75 to July 15, the receipts of corn at Baltimore were 7,146,700 bu, and at New York they reached 1,762,383 bu. This shows where the corn trade has gone, and why lake shipments have declined se heavily.

Although the competition for the canal business has been even sharper than that for the lake trade at the West, the canal seems to have held its own better than the lake. The total shipments of wheat this season are 7,810,744 bu; in the same months of 1875 they reached 9,413,300 bu—showing a decrease of 1,601,700 bu. But

free on board cars.

Ariddlings—Sales were made of 10 tons (coarse) at \$10.50; and 10 tons at \$12.50.

Corn-Meni—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on

free on hoard cars.

Middlings—Sales were made of 10 tons (coarse) at \$10.50; and 10 tons at \$12.50.

Cown-Meal**—Coarse was nominal at \$16.50 per ton on track.

WHRAT—Was more active, under larger offerings, and again weak clecining 2½c further, and closing 1½6 below the latest prices of Tuesday. The British markets were reported slow and dull, with a downward tendency, ewing to the absence of demand, and New York was dull, with no inquiry except for choics wheat. The receipts here were very small, and exceeded by the shiphents, but the belief that our wheat is a subject to the condition of the were then below the market. The limit was reached yesterday, and one charter was taken for wheat, some purchases being probably made for other cargoss not announced. This induced a rather better induiry from the shorts, and they filled in freely, making the unerket relatively from the late of the condition of the wheat in store. Seller September opened at 90c, sold immediately at 80½c, then at 80½c, improved to 80½c, fell off to 80½c, closing at 80½c, and do for new wheat sold at 82c. 80½c; then at 80½c, and do for new wheat sold at 82c. 80½c; then at 80½c, and do for new wheat sold at 82c. 80½c; then at 80½c, and do for new wheat sold at 82c. 80½c; then at 80½c, and 1,000 by ample at 6020 coloning at 90½c, and the first provided to 80½c, and rallido to 80½c, closing at 80½c, and 1,000 by ample at 6020 coloning at 90½c, and 100 by ample at 6020 coloning at 90½c, and 100 by ample at 8020 coloning at 80½c, and 1,000 by ample at 6020 coloning at 80½c, and 1,000 by ample at 6020 coloning at 80½c, and 1,000 by ample at 8020 coloning at 90.00 by ample at 8020 colo

and 226330 for old mixed, and 32635c for old white on track: 2,400 bu at 32636c, free on board. Total, 12,000 bu.

12,000 bu.

13 K—Was fairly active at a decline of 162c. The receipts were again fair, and the market opened weak in consequence, but buyers took hold after the reduction. No. 2 sold at 50851c, closing at 50c, and No. 1 sold at 51c. Rejected was nominal at 45c. August sold at 51c. Gash sales were reported of 13,800 bu No. 2 at 506251c; 400 bu No. No. 1 at 51c. Total, 14,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged. September sold early at 73c, but nothing was done in it afterwards, and October was nominal at 71c. No barley was inspected in. old No. 2 was quoted at 506351c, and new at 56658c. No. 3, in North Side houses, sold at 32c, and rejected at 30c. Samples remain quiet. A car of new sold by sample at 60c. W. D. Matthews & Co., of Toronto, Ont., in a circular dated Aug. 4, say that the yield of barley in Canada is about one-third less than iast season. About the same acreage was planted as in 1875, but the hot weather developed the grain too soon and the berry is light. The early-sown barley will not weigh over 46 ns to the bu, but the late grain is plumper. Cash sales were reported yesterday of 400 bu No. 3 N. 8. at 32c; 300 bu rejected at 30c; 400 bu new by sample at 60c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Wheat—Sales 100,000 but selfer September and 515.50 for the year.

Short Time—100,000 has selfer September at \$8.50.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet at \$18.50 for August and \$18.55

Bhort ribs—100, 000 hs seller September at \$8.50.

LATEST.

Mess pork was quiet at \$18.50 for August and \$18.55 for September; sales \$70 bris at \$18.50 sells. 5716 for September and \$18.50 seals.

Lard was quiet at \$11.25 cash or September.

Wheat was in fair demand and firmer, closing the same as on 'Change. September sold at \$346836,c, closing at the inside. October closed at \$356.34 and August sold at \$3568.

Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, at \$356845, for September and \$356 for August.

Oats were quiet at \$1568300 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$3.21.

BROOM-CORN—The market is dull and weak. Following are the asking prices: Choice of hur, \$6804c; good to choice medium brush, \$48005c; fair inside and covera, \$4945c; inferior, \$8905c; fair inside and covera, \$4945c; inferior, \$8905c; fair inside and covera, \$4945c; inferior, \$8905c; fair, and the lately advanced prices were farmly sustained, not only for choice to fancy grades, which are scarce, but for common to good enablishes as well. We repeat our quotations of vanced prices were fruly sustained, not only for choice to fancy grades, which are scarce, but for common to good qualities as well. We repeat our quotations of Tuceday: Choice to fancy yellow, 21@20c; medium to good grades, 169:18; inferior to common, 12@15c.

BAGGING—There is now an active call for grain bags, the daily mails bringing liberal orders from all parts of the interior, and under rapidly diminishing stocks the market shows decided strength. For burlans and gunnies there is not much demand, and prices remain easy: Stark A, 25%c; Feerless AA, 25%c; Lewisman 25. Stark A, 25%c; Lewisman 25. Stark A, 25%c; Feerless AA, 25%c; Lewisman 25. Stark A, 25%c; Feerless AA, 25%c; Lewisman 25. Stark A, 25%c; Lewisman 25. Stark A, 25%c; Lewisman 25. Stark A, 25%c; Peerless AA, 25%c; Peerless AA

POTATOKS—Were slow at \$1.50@1.75 per Dri. The offerings were fair.

SEEDS—Cash timothy was in good demand at \$2.05@
2.25, prime new selling at the outside. Seller August sold at \$2.00@2.05. The samples received indicate that the new crop is of good quality. Fiax was scarce and steady at \$1.10@1.25. The crop is said to be smaller than last season, but it has been secured in better condition. Other seeds were neglected, being out of season.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. S.—Grain—Wheat—On out-of-order qualities lower; sales of 65,000 bu at 75@80c for soft inferior spring; 84@88c for No. 3 Chicago spring; nominally 85@80c for good to soft No. 3 Milwankes spring; 82@88c for inferior to fair soft No. 2 Chicago spring; 82@88c for inferior to fair soft No. 2 Chicago spring; 82@88c for inferior to fair soft No. 2 Chicago spring; 82@88c for inferior to fair soft No. 2 Chicago spring; 82@88c for inferior to fair soft No. 2 Chicago spring; 82@88c for inferior to fair order No. 2 Milwankes spring; prime order Milwankes spring; 1 \$1.05. 23: \$1.180. 1.20 for No. 1 Milwankes spring; more doing in winter wheat, with sales of 8,000 bu No. 1 new white Michigan at \$1.25, and extra white Michigan at \$1.25, in store; choice amber Western at \$1.25, dilvered; market closed beavy. Rye duil and nominal; 50@86c for hot to prime Western. Corn in limited supply and offering mostly cleared, with sales of 85,000 at 83@85c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed, 58%,657c for steam; 53c for warm; 50c for sail mixed,

LIVE STOCK. Hogs. 7,248 12,850 12,000 13,113 14,575 15,731 2,293 1.109 5, 632 1.244

room; steady rates; demands for chartering tonnage rather moderate; rates without quotable change; engacements to Liverpool by steam 8,000 bu grain relet at 9d.

Provisions—Pork lower, and demand continues slow; sales of 225 bris new mess on spot at \$19.45@19.80; also 250 bris for September at \$19.50; 250 bris for October at \$18.70; at second call for August, \$19.00 bld and \$19.00 asked; for October, \$18.50 bld and \$19.55 asked. Cut meats lightly dealt in at previous figures; middles dull and prices unaftered; Western long clear quoted at 10@11c. Lard lower but quiet for cash lots; for forward delivery transactions mainly for September and to a fair extent; sales of 225 tes prime steam on spot at \$11.40@11.43%; 500 tes for August at at \$11.33%@11.35; 520 tes for September at \$11.40@11.00; closing at \$11.40; and 1,000 tes sellers' option for the remainder of the year at \$10.25.

Sugar—Further advance to market for refining grades, and much strength; fair to good refining, 0%c; centrifugal, 0%@10%c; refined in good demand and firm.

Tallow—Steady.

Whisky—Market lower, with better trades; sales of 175 bris, \$1.1401.14% per gallon. Whisky—Market lower, with better trades; sales of 175 bris, \$1.1401.14½ per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

New Tork, Aug. 9.—Cotton—Quiet but steady at 12 5-166129c; futures wesk; Aurust. 12 5-1662 12 11-320; September, 12 1-16612 3-32c; October, 11 23-326134c; November, 1136-1121-320; December, 12 11-320; September, 12 1-16612 3-326; Cotober, 11 23-326134c; April, 124-6612 9-32c; May, 12 15-32612 13-160; Rebrary, 11 15-16611 31-32c; March, 123-326124c; April, 124-6612 9-32c; May, 12 15-32612 7-160; June, 12 9-1662 12 19-32c; July, 12 23-32612 6c.

Flour—Receipts, 15,000 bris; Minnesots extras and superfine setty: others scarcely so firm; Hinted request; No. 2, \$2,5043, 35; superfine State and Western, \$3,7564.40; common to good extra, \$4,5064.75; cood to choice, \$4,8063,35; white wheat extra, \$5,4067,25; extra Ohio, \$4,5564.85; 8t. Louis, \$5,0066.05; Minnesots patent process, \$5,3366.00. Rye flour steady; \$4,7065,15.

Minnesota patent process, \$5.35@0.00 Hye nour services, \$5.35@0.00 Hye nour services, \$4.70@5.15.

Corn. Med.—Unchanged.
Groin.—Wheat—Receipts, 78,000 bu; spring duil and heavy; winter quiet and heavy; inferior spring, 75@ 800; No. 3 spring, \$00@90c; No. 1 spring, \$1.12@1.20; new No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.25; new extra white Michigan, \$1.25; new extra white Michigan, \$1.25; new extra white Michigan, \$1.20; new white Michigan, \$1.20; new white

2. 30%(231c. Rye demoralized; entirely nominal: No. 1. 56c. Barley firmer: No. 2. 70c; September, 75c. Preights—Quiet and steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2c; to Oswego, 55c.

Receipts—Flour, 7,006 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 700 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bris: wheat, 700 bu.
BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Grain—Wheat neglected; nomdually asking yesterday's rates. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed Western, 50%c. Ryo neglected. Bariey neglected.
Oats neglected.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
La., Aug. 9.—Markets dull and
nominal: The rain checks business. Quotations unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL. Aug. 9.—11 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 23s;

No. 2, 21s &d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 2s ed; No. 2, 9s;

spring, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 2s ed;

No. 2, 6s 5d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 8d. Corn—

No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s &d.

Provisions—Pork, 80s. Lard—No. 1, 51s; No. 2, 50s

od.

Livenpool., Aug. 9.—Latest. — Cotton — Buoyans;
1 3-1666 5-16; sales of 24,000 bales, including 4,000 sales for speculation and export, and 10,700 Americals.

bales 10: apculation of the control of the control

Tallon—41s 3d.

Petroleum—Spirita, 2000s 3d; refined do, 13s 9d@14s.

Linseed Oil—24s.

Resin—Common, 4s 9d; pale, 14s.

Spirits Turpentine—24s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Refined Petroleum—13s 9d.

ANTWEEP, Aug. 9.—Petroleum—35s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Cotton—Good demand; prices a shade higher: sales, 950 bales; good ordinary, 950 los; low middling, 116:1156; receipts, net, 458; exports to Liverpool, 2,484; to New York, 1,254; stock, 23,745.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 1116e; net receipts, 35 bales; sales, 117. SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Cotton higher; middling, 1116c;

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—Cotton higher; middling, 11/4c; net receipts, 67 bales; sales, 10.

Mobiler, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 11/4c; net receipts, 13 bales; sales, 100.

Galveston, Aug. 9.—Cotton firm; middling, 11/40
11/4c; net receipts, 145 bales; sales, 75. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Cotton goods were in moderate demand, and steady in first hands. The print market was active and strong. Several leading makes of woolen shawls were opened and met with liberal sales. Worsted dress goods were fairly active. Woolen goods were in steady, moderate demand. Hosiery, Cardigan jackets and shirts, drawers, and fancy knit woolens were doing fairly. Foreign goods ruled quiet.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 15c cash, car lots.
PITTSBURGO, Aug. 9.—Petroleum quiet and firm; crude. \$2.55@2.57% at Parker's; refined, 17%217%2. hia delivery.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Corona, Muskegon, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries; prop Owegatchie, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries; prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries; prop Deckeye, Glen Haven, lumber; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; prop New Bra, Grand Haven, towing; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; prop Trader, South Haven, sundries; schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber; schr Sardinia, Emplst Pier, wood; schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber; schr Lumberma, Black Creek, lumber; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, bark; schr Graham Brothers, Fox Island, shi; schr Ethan Allen, Menominee, lumber; schr Madison, White Lake, wood; schr Tom Paine, Sangatuck, wood; schr St. Lawrence, Cleveland, coal; schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, ice; schr Jason Parker, White River, wood; schr Wollin, Holland, lumber; schr Ruline, Muskegon, lumber; schr Four Brothers, Holland, bark; schr Presto Connell's Pier, bark; schr Ketchum, Pentwater, wood; schr Suhr A. M. Beers, Oconto, wood; schr South Haven, lumber; schr Hunnas, Menominee, lumber; schr Enroll, Hunber; schr Laurel, Muskegon, lumber; schr Enrollen, lumber; schr Laurel, Muskegon, lumber; schr Enrollen, lumber; schr Enrollen, lumber; schr Mary Ludwig, Black River, lumber; schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mary Ludwig, Black River, lumber; schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Enrollen, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Tricolor, Holland, staves; schr Selt, Ludington, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Brother, Schr Presto. Connell's Pier, 60 bu oats; stmr Schoboygan, Milwaukee, sundries; schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber; schr Tricolor, Holland, 54, 518 bu corn; prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 45, 618 bu corn; prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 45, 618 bu corn; prop trader, South Haven, 10 brls pork, 1 box cheese and sundries; stmr Corona. Manistee, 50 brls flour; ach pontare, schr Muskegon, 20 brls pork, 20 brls pork; CHICAGO.

Сикасо. - Freights were in moderate demand and easier at 5% c for wheat to Kingston, and un-

and easier at 5½c for wheat to Kingston, and unchanged for Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo—Prop Starucca and Colorado, wheat and corn, prop Empire State, corn, and barge Fairbank, corn, all through. To Kingston—Schr Nassau, wheat at 5½c, Capacity, 56,000 bu wheat and 150,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Dull. Charters: Schr J. G. Masten, coal to Chicago at 50c; schrs N. Reddington, F. L. Danforth, and G. S. Hazard, coal, Erie to Chicago at 50c; schr J. D. Sawyer, coal, Erie to Milwankee at 50c; schr LaPetite, marble to Cleveland on p. t; schr Aldebaran, stone to Cleveland at the same rates; schr Frank C. Leighton, coal, Black

The state of the s

Inmber, 100 m shingles; 1 85, 331 ft lumber; prop Man ft lumber, 132 m shingles; C 247 ft lumber.

MISCELLAN DEFINES.—The first stothe St. Mary's Ship Canal
The prop Norman will remain
son unless the fall trade on ti son unless the fail trade on the becomes active.... The property active for the property of the fail to the property of the fail to the fail to the fail to the fail to fail the fail to fail the fail th

Kingston... The work of cle at Eagle Harbor, Lake Si pleted in a few days. width, and will be mark the deepening of the old chafinished there will be a unife wide, with water of sufficient of the largest size to enter the quete Mining Journal states are at work near the mouth out a white quartz rock white ready market among Besseme by whom it is pulverized and converters. A shipment of Chicago rolling-mill compapouri, where it will be the Saginaw Republican says: props Holland, Bertschy, seized by the Government at freight and passengers on Si bly exaggerated. The officia at all. The officers of a priv Mon's Christian Association, moving in the matter, and be served forbidding the steame sian statute, landing any freitly is anticupated.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 9.—Arriv Alasks; from Lake Superio Mary Jarecki, and Ohio. De D. Sawyer. Chartered, schr S. Hazzard, Timothy Baker, Chicago at 50c.

Manquertz, Mich., Aug Goshawk, King Fishers. C. Morse, John O'Neill. Passe L. Craig. Weather, fine.

Record or Business Tra East on a much-needed vaca To-morrow is the last day enit Court Ninety judgments yester

Sarah D. Nye filed a bill husband on account of his ad UNITED STATES Abraham E. Simons, adm a suit against Henry Simons, a suit against Henry Sim As mentioned yesterday, prominent lawyer, and for the of the Board of Trade, filed a

prominent lawyer, and for the of the Board of Trade, filed a bankruptcy Tuesday. His see \$205, 553, 44, the securities be \$000, and consisting principall following are the largest seen P. Smith, \$44,033, 44; Alex delphia, \$20,000; John C. Connecticut Mutual Life-Insa 000; and the German Natios \$18,000. The unsecured deb 79. The largest unsecured Robb, who claims \$25,565, a M. Bullock, who wants \$22,0 due to David Ogle, and \$1,24 The assets consist of land a in Cook County, valued at bered for over \$186,000; also amount of \$16,587.09; horses and harness, \$1,580; office debts due on open account; \$ worthless companies, par worthless companies, par worthless companies, par the sales some household furnitt empt. The petition was refes bard. R. E. Jenkins was supposite Rosenbaum.

The first meeting in the case Rosenbaum.
The first meeting in the case adjourned to Oct. 7, and in Pick to Oct. 9.

CIRCUIT CO. CIRCUIT CO

Pick to Oct. 9.

CIRCUIT CO
Alexander Henderson et s
Smith for \$1, 000.

S. S. and D. B. Gardner br
S. Bliss and T. F. Torrey to a
ages for breach of covenant.

S. S. and D. B. Gardner be
against the Clinton Wire Clo
UNITED STATES CINCUIT C
G. F. Mueller vs. The Red
worth Company, \$595.
SUPERIOR COUNT—CONTES
et al. vs. Florence Donovan,
vs. George and Maria Gro
Ferry et al. vs. Granville Ba
JUDGE GART—Van Schase
vs. Boardman Leavenworth,
vs. Edgar T. Paul, \$2,049.4
William and Ernest Friend,
Raleigh et al. vs. Same, \$37
hams vs. Aaron Cahen, \$1,
Receiver, vs. Mortimer Sca

dian Bank of Commerce vs. \$328. 11.—Maurice F. Lane \$1,050. 81.—Newell Avery e \$267.96.—National Bank of Bonfield, \$1,505.58.—M.
vs. Adam Snyder, \$26 et al. vs. George W.
B. W. Raymond vs. Samnel J.—J. C. Dunlevy vs. Edw Bl. O31, 68.—J. D. Dix et al. 8., and Chauncey T. Bowe Bouton vs. James A. Smith \$502. 49.—George R. Spurr 44,095.—H. H. Shufeldt & macher, \$266.92.—A. Bn. Cushing and N. H. Warzen, et al. vs. John Burns. \$2 ill et al. vs. Joseph J. Franklin Mitchell et Reddield, Bowen & pany, \$1, 184.91.—St. L. Kempster, \$1, 184.91.—for Chicago vs. Carles H. Garsherwood vs. William H. an \$180.—Martin A. Ford, As McAllister, \$189.60.—A. H. A. T. Andreas, \$1, 273. 56.—of Chicago, use of C. D. Sher Allstom, \$231.84.—Illiand pany vs. Hermann Lieb, \$1 arach et al. vs. Daniel Well Holden vs. J. Appicton W Blatchford et al. vs. John Franklin C. Morehead, \$5, ilonal Bank vs. The Reddiel Company, \$1, 537, 13.—Chicagony vs. James Wallace and—Same vs. James, Robert, \$50.—Joseph Schloss et al. 1, 375.—William Stevens vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Sher vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Sher vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Sher vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Sher vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Thomby O'Briden vs. Ann Playhinney vs. S. S. F. E. Spooner vs. Freederic L. J. Christoph vs. \$125.50.—Joanel Wallace and Pane vs. Ann Playhinney vs. S. S. Fred J. Smith, \$279.44 John Panabaker, \$569.49.—William Stevens vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Thomby O'Briden Vs. Barboy Stevens vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Thomby O'Briden vs. Ann Playhinney vs. S. S. Fred J. Smith, \$279.44 John Panabaker, \$569.49.—William Stevens vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Thomby O'Briden vs. Ann Playhinney vs. S. S. Fred J. Smith, \$279.44 John Panabaker, \$569.49.—William Stevens vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Thomby O'Briden vs. Ann Playhinney vs. S. S. Fred J. Smith, \$279.44 John Panabaker, \$569.49.—William Stevens vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Thomby O'Briden vs. Ann Playhinney vs. Ann Playhinney vs. S. S. Fred J. Smith, \$279.44 John Panabaker, \$569.49.—William Stevens vs. John Ramboy \$20.85.—Thomby O'Briden vs. Ann Playhin

Where Wax Co Gaseita dell' Em
The police, a short time because, having on differen grocers, she refused to say At last she declared that sh a certain species of stone. fessor of chemistry happer the examining Magistrate, the fact. "Do not smile, in several localities in Galicias found an oleaginous ston and which melts with the hists call it ozocerite, and the article. Why may not exist in our mountains?" ordered that the woman she before him, and she declare precisely such as the Pre "But why," asked the fur fuse to tell where you had because the Government prived me of that source "the piece of land where found is, however, my own immediately set at liberty."

Chasing Negroe
The Chillon County Cou
known Democratic papers
the following statement. It is all the county of the bena for burglary, escaped
while that officer was bri
place. Sheriff Campbell
into Autauga County, but
viously-been on the trail
who escaped from Morris
out, and the chase had to be

r No. 2. 70c; September, 75c. steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2c; to

.9.—Cotton—Good demand; prices. s. 950 baies; good ordinary, 9769 1161114c; receipts, net, 458; ex-484; to New York, 1, 254; stock, 9.-Cotton firm; middling, 1116: Cotton bi ton higher; middling, 1116c;

RY GOODS. .—Cotton goods were in moderate in first hands. The print market on Several leading makes of opened and met with liberal sales, were fairly active. Woolen goods rate demand.—Hosiery, Cardigan lrawers, and rancy knit woolens opplign goods ruled quiet. TROLEUM.

9.—Petroleum unchanged; stand-5c cash, car lots. 9.—Petroleum quiet and firm; at Parker's; refined, 1736-1736c.

ARINE.

Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; segon, sundries; prop Messengr, sundries; prop Truesdell, dries; prop G. P. Heath, Sangprop Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg, prado, Buffalo, sundries; prop Buckeye, ip prop Favorite, Menominee, osundries; prop Buckeye, ip prop Favorite, Menominee, Bra. Grand Haven, towing; ell, Ludington, lumber; prop m, sundries; schr W. H. Dunmber; schr Sardinia, Empise hite Oak, Lüdington, lumber; lack Creek, lumber; schr Mary bark; echr Graham Brothers, hr Ethan Allen, Menominee, on, White Lake, wood; schr St. Lawrence, ard D. R. Martin, Menominee, car, White River, wood; schr holland, bark; schr Prestourk; schr Martin, Menominee, ter, White River, wood; schr holland, bark; schr Prestourk; schr Ketchum, Penthr Island Queen, Man-A. M. Becers, Oconto, laven, South Haven, lumber; her Hansfer, Muskegon, lumber; schr F. Bronson, adwig, Black River, lumber; schr lumber; schr Mariner, hr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jumber; schr Ju

EIGHTS. where in moderate demand wheat to Kingston, and unCharters: To Buffalolorado, wheat and corn, prop
and barge Fairbank, corn, all
on—Schr Nassan, wheat at
10 bu wheat and 150,000 bu Dull. Charters: Schr J. G.
o at 50c; schrs N. Redding.
and G. S. Hazard, coal,
50c; schr J. D. SawMilwankee at 50c; schr
O Cleveland on p. t.;
ne to Cleveland at the
ak C. Leighton, coal, Black
60c per ton; scew St. Jolusky at 5c per brl; schr
J Toledo at same rates,
p. t.; schr J. P. Sheldon,
per ton; schr Unadilla, coal,
t 60c per ton; schr Aldeigeon Bay to Buffalo at 7e
ne to Erie at \$1.75 per

Aug. 5.—The chartering odemand, in fact, for ves-ates are nominally at 2c on 25% to Oswego and Kingsng. 7.—Freights yesterday at rates to Oswego, 4½c; o Cleveland, 1½c, free of HCHIGAN.

cargoes of lumber were at The schr E. M. Davison calking at her dock in the hr Kate Winslow left Milat noon last Monday, and I not yet arrived. No fears

entertained. It is believed cause of her detention.... left here for Bay City 30 o'clock, and arrived Tuesday morning at he light winds which light winds which light winds which light is considerable or epair the damage.... the vessel agents, are still to Europe with deals, but in chartering any, as few occan voyage... The tug en out clearance papers to de make an effort to secure board the schr Sandusky port in 1844. Several made to secure the cargo, saful. Some are inclined out the treasure on board but even if true, at the ardent has with the waters of erest, of the tug Prindi-Mackinaw to rusticate tember. The Prindiville turns.

The was considerable stir, owing to a strike by the as far this season the vesave been paying \$1 per these wages are no longer the tars, who now demand sel-owners, of course, so to this demand, as they ugh when mearly all the losing money. The sail-ry foolish in striking at hurt no one but them-be glad if they get as the navigation season and a hard winter The vessel-owners do not their crafts in commission of the course, the strike is over, the sail such as highly the striking at hundrer of the strike is over, the sail such as highly the striking at hundrer of the strike is over, the sail special strike is the navigation season and a hard winter The vessel-owners do not their crafts in commission of the strike is over, the sail special strike is over, the sail special strike is over, the sail strike is over, the sail special strike is over, the sail special strike is with the strikers, and he old wages if they were led. If several police-lumber docks for a few in and ship crews with-

URON

o The Tribune.

-Ur-Props Arctic, St.
rvis Lord and consort,
ort; schrs Heatherbell, o The Tribune.
3. 9-11 p. m. -Downand barges; schrs Abander, Southampton.
atterprise and consort;
naics.

weather fine. NAL. NAL.

ARRIVED—Prop Jack
ba cora, 600 bu rye;
Other rye; G. L. Booth,
Peerless, Ottawa, 4, 600
6, 200 bu corn; Grach
s corn; Kirst Nat. onal,
corn.
Hennepin, 78, 315 f lumber, 100 m shingles; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 55, 331 ft lumber; prop Mantauk, Lockport, 6, 300 ft lumber, 132 m shingles; Cayuga, Lockport, 84, 247 ft lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

DRIFTINGS.—The first stone of the new lock of the St. Mary's Ship Canal was laid last week....
The prop Norman will remain in ordinary this season unless the fall trade on the Lake Superior Line becomes active... The prop Starucca took the yacht Ina in tow at Detroit Monday for Chicago, yacht Ina in tow at Detroit monday for Chicago, where she is to race with the yacht Frolic for \$1,000....The Toledo Commercial says rates look a little better, there being only a few vessels in port and they are home vessels. demanding 2c to Buffalo and 5c to the Lower Lakes, Oswego, and port and they are home vessels. demanding 2c to Buffalo and 5c to the Lower Lakes, Oswego, and Kingston... The work of clearing the new channel at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, will be completed in a few days. It is 60 feet in width, and will be marked by range-buoys. The next work in hand at that point will be the deepening of the old channel, and when this is finished there will be a uniform channel 120 feet wide, with water of sufficient depth to enable craft of the largest size to enter the harbor... The Marquette Mining Journal states that a force of men are at work near the mouth of Carp River getting out a white quarts rock which promises to find a ready market among Bessemers teel manufacturers, by whom it is pulverized and used to line the steel converters. A shipment of 15 tons was made to a Chicago rolling-mill company per steamer Missouri, where it will be thoroughly tested.... The Saginaw Republican says: "The report that the props Holland, Bertschy, and others had been sized by the Government at Goderich for landing freight and passengers on Sunday was considerably eraggerated. The officials have done nothing at all. The officers of a private society, the Young Men's Christian Association, were the only parties moring in the matter, and by them a notice, was serred forbidding the steamers, under some Canadian statute, landing any freight. No further difficulty is anticapated."

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 9.—Arrived from Chicago, prop Alaska; from Lake Superior, props V. Swain, Mary Jarecki, and Ohlo. Departed, Schi Rush, J. D. Sawyer. Chartered, schir Nellie Redington, G. S. Hazzard, Timothy Baker, Atmosphere, coal to Chicago at 50c.

Masourters. Mitch., Aug. 9.—Arrived.

8 Harzard Timothy Baker, Atmosphere, coal to Chicago at 50c.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Manquerra, Mich., Aug. 9.—Arrived, schra Goshawk, King Fishers. Cleared, schra Fred A. Worse, John O'Neill. Passed down—Prop Annie L Craig. Weather, fine.

THE COURTS.

rd or Business Transacted Yesterday. Mr. Edward Drummond, the well-known Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, has gone Fast on a much-needed vacation of a few weeks cuit Court. Ninety judgments yesterday in the Superior

DIVORCES. Sarah D. Nye filed a bill for divorce from her husband on account of his adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Abraham B. Simons, administrator, commen a suit against Henry Simons, claiming \$5,000.

Abraham B. Simons, saministrator, commenced a suit against Henry Simons, claiming \$5,000.

As mentioned yesterday, Eben F. Runyan, a prominent lawyer, and for the past year a member of the Beard of Trade, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Tuesday. His secured debts amount to \$205, 533. 44, the securities being valued at \$310,000, and consisting principally of real estate. The following are the largest secured creditors: Harlow P. Smith, \$44,033. 44; Alexander Brown, Philadelphia, \$20,000; John C. Haines, \$20,000; The Counceticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, \$38,000; and the German National Bank of Chicago, \$18,000. The unsecured debts foot up \$122,625,79. The largest unsecured creditor is William Robb, who claims \$25,565, and the next is John M. Bullock, who wants \$22,000. There is \$16,000 due to David Ogle, and \$1,249. 42 to J. L. Pickard. The assets consist of land almost entirely situate in Cook County, valued at \$281,400, but incombered for over \$166,000; also bills and notes to the amount of \$16,587.09; horses, cows, and carriages and harness, \$1,580; office furniture, \$257.50; debts due on open account, \$20,333.43. Stock in worthless companies, par value, \$21,000. There is also some household furniture claimed to be exempt. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard. R. E. Jenkins was subsequently appointed provisional Assignee.

provisional Assignee.
R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Samuel Rosenbaum.

The first meeting in the case of J. P. Dickey was adjourned to Oct. 7, and in the case of Charles

CIRCUIT COURT.

Alexander Henderson et al. sued Charles B. Smith for \$1,000.

S. S. and D. B. Gardner brought suit against S. Eliss and T. F. Torrey to recover \$1,500 damages for breach of covenant.

S. S. and D. B. Gardner began a suit for \$2,000 against the Clinton Wire Cloth Company.

JUDGMENYS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—CONFRSHONS—G. F. Mueller vs. The Reddeld, Bowen & Walworth Company, \$595.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFRSHONS—A. A. Sprague et al. vs. Florence Donovan. \$345.70.—Bols Hellm vs. George and Maria Groth, \$945.10.—T. W. Ferry et al. vs. Granville Bates, \$427.50.—T. W. Ferry et al. vs. Granville Bates, \$427.50.—T. W. Ferry et al. vs. Granville Bates, \$427.50.—T. W. Furry et al. vs. Garny et al. vs. George vs. Horatio Underwood, \$228.11.—Murrice T. All vs. Horary Vos. \$227.66.—National Bank of Clinter Scanlan, \$300.75.—Canadian Bank of Compress vs. Horatio Underwood, \$228.11.—Murrice T. Scallen, T. Harmon et al. vs. George W. Fuller, \$131.25.—B. W. Rymond vs. Samuel B. Gookins, \$1,042.50.—J. C. Dunlevy vs. Edward and John Good, \$1,031.98.—J. D. Dix et al. vs. James H. George, S. and Chauncey T. Bowen, \$1,024.38.—N. S. Bouton vs. James A. Smith and Lewis K. Stevens, \$62.99.—George R. Spurr vs. Zephanish Spurr, \$1,060.—H. H. Shufelut & Co. vs. Peter A. Schunascher, \$266.92.—A. R. Merrill vs. G. D. H. Cashing and N. H. Warren, \$415.15.—F. H. Baws et al. vs. John Burns, \$340.63.—James Whittill et al. vs. John Burns, \$340.00.—H. Maring Bank of Chicago vs. Carles H. Gaubert, \$200.5.—H.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Atlantic Pacific Telegraph Company to enjoin the latter from building a line on the right of way of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, Judge Newcomb, in chambers, gave his decision to-day, continuing the injunction for final hearing at the September term of the Superior Court.

Where Wax Comes From.

Where Wax Comes From.

Gazetta dell' Emitia (Raip).

The police, a short time ago, arrested a woman because, having on different occasions sold wax to forocers, she refused to say where she obtained it. At last she declared that she had procured it from a certain species of stone. Two days after a Professor of chemistry happened to be in the office of the examining Magistrate, who laughingly related the fact. "Do not smile." said the savant, "for in several localities in Galicia and Moldavia there is found an oleaginous stone which resembles wax, and which melts with the heat of the sun. Chemists call it ozgecejte, and a large trade is done in the article. Why may not the same sort, of stone exist no mountains?" The Magistrate at once ordered that the woman should be again brought before him, and she declared that the facts were precisely such as the Professor had supposed. "But why," asked the functionary, "did you refuse to tell where you had obtained the wax?" "Because the Government would have soon deprived me of, that source of gain," she replied; "the piece of land where this precious article is found is, however, my own property." She was immediately set at liberty.

Chasing Negroes with Dogs. Chasing Negroes with Dogs.

The Chilton County Courier, one of the best-known Democratic papers in Alabama, contains the following statement. It needs no comment: "Bill Taylor, one of two negroes arrested at Verbena for burglary, escaped from Constable Cook while that officer was bringing him to jail at this place. Sheriff Campbell chased him with bounds into Autauga County, but the dogs, having previously-been on the trail of some black convicts who escaped from Morris, Jackson & Co., gave out, and the chase had to be abandoned." THE SILVER DOLLAR.

A Romance of Congressional Legislation.

How Silver Coin Was Demonetized.

The History of a Marvelous Performance.

Another Letter on the Silver Controversy from Thurlow Weed.

A Repeal of the Act of 1873 Advocated.

A ROMANCE OF LEGISLATION.

To the Estitor of the Cincinnate Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—While you are doubtless right that there will be no present legislation on the silver quession, and that the great struggle will be deferred to the next session, you seem to overlook the fact that the Congress before whom that struggle will come is to be elected this fail, and that the hour is therefore particularly fit for full inquiry into a matter so seriously concerning our public welfare. So much has already been written and said that I could hope to add little of strength to the general argument; but there is one impor-tant branch of the subject that has so far received only casual reference, and which well repays the most careful examination. I refer to the origin,

most careful examination. I refer to the origin, growth, and completion of the legislation by which silver was stricken from our list of moneys.

Has it occurred to you, Mr. Editor, to wonder sufficiently over the fact that a bill should have passed our National Legislature demonetizing a metal from which half the coin of the whole globe is made, which had been money with us from the day of our national birth, and which has been the money of the world from the savier. history bears mention of—that such a bill should have passed without awakening a challenge from a single newspaper, a single magazine, a single statesman of this country—that the very fact of its passage should have been unknown to our people until, in facing the sore necessity of a return to specie payments, we discover of a sudden that half the material with which we are expected to ac-

until, in facing the sore necessity of a return to specie payments, we discover of a sudden that half the material with which we are expected to accomplish that return has been stoles from us in the dark? With me the wonder has grown apace until, as I say safe the record, it has reached full-blown amasement, coupled with a sense of the ludicrous, that a "government of the people" should have stood sublingly ignorant while thousands of millions of its most marketable property was being divested of half its worth. It is compared that it will dispense with the reaching of the will be the state of the people of the subject is so broad that I can give but its barest outline.

Your readers are doubtless well aware that up to the year 1874 the silver foliar was, by our Constitution of the word in the point in feed, therefore, waste no time, but proceed at once to the history of the change.

During the interval between the Porty-drat and Porty-second Congresses, it occurred to some genhandsome profit might be made, and the country of course hendled, by extending the use of that metal up into the minor coins of the United States; the open argument for the measure being that our subsidiary coin was worth allogether too much, and thence ought to be debased. The scheme was arrivally woven up into a bill for regulating the assay-offices, minds, and coinage of the United States, and introduced to the House through a Ponnsylvania maniler, who, there is every reason.

THE SCHEME, ROWEVER, HAD BERVED THIS stringly and the rules the substitute value of the winds of the policy of the change. The policy has the substitute value of the substitute of the country of the third work of the change of the United States, and introduced to the House through a policy of the policy of the change. The policy has been policy to the change of the United States, and introduced to the House through a policy of the policy o

sentative (crosser, or seew 10x2) mirroducer out of the House in confession.

The SCHEME, ROYERS, 12.D SERVED THIS introducer out of the House in confession.

The SCHEME, ROYERS, 12.D SERVED THIS it had shown to those interested in such a discovery that it a mirroducer occuping that it had shown to those interested in such a discovery that it a mirroducer occuping money of that which never had been, it was fully as valuable an instrument for confining that a situable an instrument for confining that a stributes of money to a single material, and thereby the could only be paid in that material. Each persons at home and abroad—particularly the English which could only be paid in that material. Each persons at home and abroad—particularly the English which could only be paid in the second seesion of the Forey as econd Congress, on Fob. 5, 1872 (Globs, page as persone during the second seesion of the Forey second Congress, on Fob. 5, 1872 (Globs, page and persone during the second seesion of the Forey second Congress, on Fob. 5, 1872 (Globs, page and persone during the second seesion of the Forey second Congress, on Fob. 5, 1872 (Globs, page and persone during the second seesion of the Forey second Congress, on Fob. 5, 1872 (Globs, page and persone during the second seesion of the Forey second Congress, on Fob. 5, 1872 (Globs, page and persone during the second seesion of the Forey second Congress, on Fob. 5, 1872 (Globs, page and persone during the second seesion of the Forey second form on the page of the Minte, Assay Offices, and Coinage of the William of the United States was one not calculated to attract attention at a time when coins were hardly send of the United States was one the Committee of the Minter and the Cook of the Minter and the Minter and the Cook of the Minter and the Cook of the Minter and the Minter and the Minter and the Minter and t

mint officers and the Secretary of the Treasury, it was expected to pass with little or no inquiry. It was at once recommitted at request, and ordered printed.

On Feb. 13 (page 993) the bill was called up again and made a special order until disposed of. On this occasion

THE CLOVEN HOOF FIRST BECAME VISIBLE to the keen observer. Mr. McNeeley, member of the Committee on Coinage, etc., inquired of Mr. Hooper said he had been instructed by the Committee to do so. Mr. McNeeley asked when. Mr. Hooper said he could not remember, but that it was some time ago. Mr. McNeeley replied: "I have never seen a majority of the Committee present at its meetings, and I wish to find out something about this bill. I hope, as a member of the Committee, that it will not be presented." It was clear that only the favored few on the Committee knew anything of the measure, and that it was being put forward secretly and irregularly. The matter was dropped for the present, and in the meantime McNeeley was "fixed." When the bill next came up he remarked that he had at drst questioned its wisdom, but now saw things in a different light.

On April 9, 1872 (page 2, 304), Mr. Hooper got the bill up again and took the floor to explain it in a speech of great length. I may here premise that the text of this bill is

NOW NOWHERE TO BE FOUND.

It was carefully kept out of the Globe. It is not to be found in the Revised Statutes, because it did not become a law. Even in the index to the Globe you find no reference to the proceedings upon it, unless you happen to be directed to the word "Assay,"—a place where one would be least likely to look. The only information which the public can find concerning the measure is in the speeches of its managers.

Mr. Hooper, as above mentioned, undertook to explain the feature of the bill seriatim, not giving the text, but his interpretation. He credited it with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The following open admission, in his speech, is of no little interest: "Mr. Ernest Seyd, of London, a dis

dollar. Being worth, intrinsically, about \$1.03, in gold, it cannot circulate concurrently with the gold coins.

How smoothly he sweeps over the real gist of the bill; and will the reader please nose that even he admits that the silver dollar was then our legal unit of value? When he comes to Sec. 16, we learn as much as he sees fit to tell us of WHAT THE BILL PROPOSES TO DO WITH SILVER: Sec. 16 re-enacts the provisions of existing laws defining the siver coins and their weights respectively, except in relation to the silver dollar, which is reduced in weight from 412½ to 384 grains, thus making it a subsidiary coin in harmony with the silver coin of less denomination to secure its concurrent circulation with them. The silver dollar of 412½ grains, by reason of its builtion or intrinsic value being greater than its nominal value, long since ceased to be a coin of circulation, and is melted by manufacturers of silverware.

Several things are noticeable here. The project in this bill is still to coin the silver dollar, but to debase it to the level of the subsidiary coin, the ostensible argument being that that will bring our much-prized silver dollar back into circulation. With shameless deceit Mr. Hooper conceals throughout his whole speech the fact that the bill makes the silver dollar no longer a legal-tender.

Mr. Stoughton, who follows him, makes a blunder, and exposes the fact that the silver dollar is to be no longer a legal-tender asve-for five dollars, and supports the point by English authorities furnished by the London gentleman who drafted the bill.

Mr. Potter, of New York, also a member of the

nished by the London gentleman who drafted the bill.

Mr. Potter, of New York, also a member of the Committee, now takes the floor and warmly opposes the measure. He says:

Now when we have suspended specie payments for ten years, and practically have had no coinage circulation during that time, a bill is introduced here for the purpose of revising all the laws in respect to coinage, and not only introduced here after the country has suspended using or dealing in coin to any degree, but introduced at a period when there is no prospect that it will at any near period resume coinage circulation. I confess, therefore, that the introduction of the bill as such a period excited my suspicion. I was and am at loss to gather from anything I know or can learn that there is any necessity for the adoption of the measure now, etc.

MR. KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

buy American silver dollars and make 3½ cents on the exchange of every silver dollar."

Mr. Potter again denounced the bill as a "cover" to something he could not understand,—the light of the present day was not upon him. The liouse, then, after some further remarks of no bearing on our present branch of the subject, went into committee of the Whole to consider the bill by sections under the five-minute rule, the Clerk reading one section at a time, and debate ensuing upon it. They had got as far as the seventh section (the meat does not come in until the four-teenth) when, alarmed at the searching inquiry that was being made, the managers of the bill moved and carried an adjournment. This was on April 9, 1872; and let it be remembered that it was the only debate ever had, in either House, on the merits of the bill. Nor was it debate—it was only carefully prepared speeches of the bill managers. The House was after information—it was wholly ignorant of the subject—only Mr. Potter abspected something, but could not nail it. In the meantime the powers behind the throne got together for consultation. They saw several weak places, and patched them up. They did not propose to have any more inquiry, and arranged to prevent it. Nothing was heard of the measure again (although the House had left off at a very interesting point) for nearly two months, when, on May 27, 1872 (page 3, 882).

MR. HOOPER AGAIN TOOK THE FLOOR.

MR. HOOPER AGAIN TOOK THE FLOOR.
At this point we copy the record entire, as it is in
the highest degree instructive: At this point we copy the record entire, as it is in the highest degree instructive:

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts—I desire to call up the bill (H. R. No. 1, 427) revising and amending the laws relative to miuts, assay offices, and colinage of the United States. I do so for the purpose of oliering an amendment to the bill, in the nature of u substitute,—one which has been very carefully prepared, and which I have submitted to the different gentlemen in this House who have taken a special interest in the bill. I had that it meets with universal approbation, in the form in which I offer it. I move that the rules be sussequent in the substitute be put upon its passage.

Mr. Brooks—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to postpone his motion until his collesque on the Committee, my colleague from New York [Mr. Potter] is in his seat. It is my impression that he does not concur in this substitute.

his seat. It is my impression that he does not concur in this substitute.

[The reader will observe that Mr. Hooper cunningly introduces his new bill in the absence of the only man who has been shrewd enough to suspect, and bold enough to charge, frand.]

Mr. Hooper—It is so late in the session that I must decline waiting any longer.

Mr. Brooks—I would again suggest to the gentleman that he should wait until my colleague comes in.

Mr. Hooper—I cannot do so.

[He dare not possibly risk the return of Potter.]

Mr. Holman—I suppose it is intended to have the bill read before it is put upon its passage.

The Speaker—The substitute will be read.

Mr. Hooper—I hope not. It is a long bill, and those tohe ore interested in it are perfectly familiar with its provisions.

[This new bill he does not propose to have read at all. The reading of the other made him trouble enough.]

at all. The reading of the other made him trouble enough.]

Mr. Kerr—The rules cannot be suspended so as to dispense with the reading of the bill.

The Speaker—They can be.

Mr. Kerr—I stornt the House to understand that it distinguished to get through this bill bedflow being read.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts move that the reading of the bill be dispensed with Mr. Hooper—I will so frame my motion to suspend the rules that it will dispense with the reading of the bill.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Massachusetts moves that the rules be suspended, and that the bill pass, the reading thereof being dispensed with.

Mr. Handall—Cannot we have a division of that motion?

be divided.

The motion was then put, and the House refused to submit to the gag, voting down the motion to suspend. Other matters then intervened, but in a short time HOOPER AGAIN GOT THE FLOOR, and, determined not to lose an opportunity when the House was almost empty and the dangerous Potter away, prepared a little trap into which they fell. This time he appeared to consent to the reading:

amount not exceeding free solidars in any one payment. Sec. 17 declares:

That no coins, either of gold, allver, or minor coinage, shall herafter be issued from the mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights herein set forth.

Here, in this new bill, the work is all put in.

THE OLD SILVER DOLLAR IS WHOLLY ABOLISHED; the trade dollar is created for the purpose, as will

age, shall herster be issued from the min: over than those of the denominations, standards, and weights herein set forth.

Here, in this new bill, the work is all put in. THE OLD SILVER DOLLAR IS WHOLLY ABOLISHED; the trade dollar is created for the purpose, as will hereafter be seen, of bamboosling the Senate; silver is demonetized, and gold made the only standard of value. All this Mr. Hooper concealed from the House.

The bill went to the Senate, and on May 29, 1872 (page 3, 986), was referred to the Committee on Finance, where it stayed till the next session. In the interval nothing was ever heard of it by the country, save that a trade-dollar was being created for the beneft of our trade with Chins.

At the third session of the Forty-second Congress, on Dec. 18, 1872 (page 203), Mr. Sherman reported back the bill. He said the bill had been made familiar with it, and intimated that a reading was quit unnecessary. He would not ask for present consideration, as that would doubtless require a reading. Mr. Edmunds demanded that the bill should be printed. Mr. Sherman thought that an entirely unnecessary expense. [Curious how anxous all the managers are that the bill should not become too familiar.] Mr. Cole also insisted upon the printing, and the Vice-President so ordered.

On Jan. 17, 1873 (page 661), the bill again came ap, and was ordered read, but the Secretary mished reading the last half. There were two or three amendments offered, affecting nothing of interest to us. The brief debate in the Senate never at any time touched upon the real issue, being confined to the subject of abraded coins, and the ouestion whether the eagle should remain on the subsidiary silver, etc. Senators seemed as ignorant of what was being done as members of the House had been. Not once was it made evident that any one knew that silver was being demonetized. Once a Senator gol "warm," as the children say, by inquiring what the trade-dollar was for, and Sherman turned him gently off by quoting Dr. Linderman's authority that it wa

THURLOW WEED. THE VALUE OF SILVER COIN FIXED BY CON-GRESS.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—My last letter to the Trib-

pose of revising all the laws in respect to coinage, and not only introduced here after the country has suspended using or dealing in coin to any degree, but introduced at a period when there is no prospect that it will at any near period resume coinage circuistion. I confess, therefore, that the introduction of the bill at such a period excited my suspicion. I was and am at a loss to gather from anything I know or can learn that there is any necessity for the adoption of the measure now, etc.

MR. KELLEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, sur, of supported the bill apparently on the sole ground of keeping the silver dollar at home: "Why, sir," asid be, "there is not a merchant in the world that would not gladly send gold here with which to

metals, neither being a legal-tender without such regulation. There is more than posite trade in the following suggestive extract from Burns:

The man's the growd for a than.

Without the stamp, silver and gold would take their places with baser metals estiling in the market trineic value is imparted by the Government estamp. I have deplored, in common with other citizens, the lock of statesmanthip at Washington. With the law of 1873, depriving the people and the country of one of their two legal-tender coinages, would have found little force in state and the country of one of their two legal-tender coinages, would have found little force in state and the country of one of their two legal-tender coinages, which can be made to the contry of one of their two legal-tender coinages, which can be made to the country of one of their two legal-tender coinages, which can be made to the country of one of their two legal-tender coinages, which can be made to the country of one of their two legal-tender coinages, which can be made to the country of the contry of the control of th

exquisite drives, and in the other unlimited opportunities for sailing, boating, and fishing—are
doubtless well known to many if not to most
of your readers. My immediate business is
with the Townsend House as a charming summer home for the traveler, and place of rest for
the weary.

Originally a large and convenient hostelry,
the trusting enterprise of its proprietor has
greatly enlarged it this season, so
that it now possesses more than double its
former amount of accommodation. It stands
well elevated above the level of the lake, having
in this respect a peculiar advantage over the
town on the opposite shore. Its large and commodious reception-room, private parlors, convenient and lofty chambers, and broad verandas facing each point of the compass, afford to
the guests, as their respective tastes or inclinations may dictate, the choice of either congenial
social intercourse or absolute privacy. I can
honestly say, as one of the results of not only
my own experience, but that of all the other
guests whom I have met there, that no pains
are spared to provide a comfortable—nay, luxurious—resort for tourists in search of health or
pleasure. The attendance is, in all respects,
exceptionally excellent, and the fare such
as could not fail to satisfy even an
exacting taste. And last, but, in these
"hard times," by no means least, the
charges are extremely moderate, enabling families to live at as little cost as, and in many
cases doubtless at less than, they would incur at
home.

And this remark suggests a new etymology

cases doubtiess as accessing, and the home.

And this remark suggests a new etymology for the word "Oconomowoc," the original meaning of which, it appears, has been lost even by the Indians themselves. In the light of my statement, may it not, for the future, or at least as long as it shall deserve it, be read as "Economy-woc," which is, being interpreted, the place of economy,—i. e., the economical place?

the place of economy,—i. e., the economical place?

I will wind up my remarks, Mr. Editor, as the parsons sometimes do their sermons, with a double application. The first shall be to hold proprietors. Gentlemen! advertise. It was nothing more nor less than an advertisement which induced us to dismiss our servants, shut up our house, and seek change of air and scene in a summer resort more than 100 miles from home. My second and last application shall be to such of your readers as are longing for a few days' absolute recreation and home-comfort. Let them lose no more of the brief summer season. Gliding, for something less than five hours, over the steel rails of that most excellent and easy of roads, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, they will find themselves, without change of cars, at Oconomowo Station; and a carriage and pair will be waiting to whirl them over the short distance that intervenes between the depot and their quarters at the Townsend House. My word for it, they will not regret the experiment, but will be disposed to thank

ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—It has been suggested that the Democrats in Congress pass the following game law before adjournment. Gov. Tilden is known to favor the act in view of the recent occurrence at Hamburg. Gov. Hendricks has not expressed himself, but would probably look upon it with disfavor, judging from what he aid during the War:

said during the War:

An act to prohibit the shooting of negroes in certain States during certain months.

With Reas, Certain unwise persons have been accustomed, in the States of Louisians, Arkansan Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina, to hunt and shoot negroes during the summer months, and by this means to provoke hostility to the Democratic party on the eve of elections;

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to hunt or shoot negroes, mulattoes, or any persons having at least one-eighth of white blood, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and not until after the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Any person violating this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

LEGISLATOR.

An Imitator of Putnam.

Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

The party of Sacramentans who recently left for. Mendocino County on a hunting trip were yesterday heard from through a brief letter received here. Soon after they arrived the ranchman intimated to them that he had discovered that a bear, supposed to have been the cause of the disappearance of sundry young pigs and goats, had secreted himself in a crevice in a ledge of rocks not more than 100 yards from

prives the Government of its right to pay its creditors in coin.

The letter of your Washington correspondent, who is entitled to great credit for the valuable inforcible conclusions he has drawn from his researches, supplemented by an equally interesting and able letter written by a gentleman of San Francisco to Gov. Dix, cannot fall to clear away the mist and correct the errors which darken the popular mind in regard to one of the two metals recognized in the Constitution of the United States, and until 1873; regarded as equally precious. The record discussion of the silver question confirms and strengthens the essential points raised in my letter. It is nowhere denied that, until the act of 1873, silver, equally with gold, was a legal tender, and that the laws authorusing the Treasury Department to borrow 38, 000.000.000 pledged the faith of the Government for the repaymens on the distrer coin. But for the adopted and the third of the Government for the repaymens on the distrer coin. But for the adopted and the the faith of the Government for the repaymens on the distrer coin. But for the adopted and the welfard of the Government for the repaymens on the distrer coin. But for the adopted and the the faith of the Government for the repaymens on the distrer coin. But for the adopted and the welfard of the gold coiled on the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of the same of our country. The effect, if not the object, of that act was to depreciate silver and appreciate gold. The assace on gold consequently has been obstinately maintained, and, as a corollary, demonstrated silver suffers a corresponding depreciation in value. What then would be the effect of the repeal of the law of 1873! Would not the price of gold go down and flast of silver come summer of the suffer of the same of th

With his Excellent Company. Monday and Tues-day evenings, Aug. 7 and 8, will be performed THE VICTIMS, and THE IRISH DOCTOR.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

THE FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT. **HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS** ON THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS. House crowded nightly with the elite of the city.
An immense Bill—everything new.
Don't forget, Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Every evening at 8.15, and Wednesday and Sairday Matinees at 2:15 p. m.

ADELPHI THEATRE. To-night (Thursday), Aug. 10, LADIES NIGHT. GREAT SUCCESS,

THE GREAT NEW YORK SENSATION By M'ile BERTHA COLUE and ELIZA GUILLEUIM the Premiers of Classic Beauty, and thirty beautiful formed young ladies, in LIVING ART STATUARY. Ids Morris, Carroll and M'Carthy, Republic Brother Freeman Sisters, and all the old favorites in a Sterin Entertainment. SOUTH PARK PAVILION: Corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

THIS EVENING. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT G. W. L. G. BAND.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. These Concerts will be given every Thursday an Saturday evening. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

CRESWOLD'S GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. Reception of the Second Regiment III. St. N. G. Sunday, Aug. 13, First Concert of the famous Ger-pan Military Band. Director, Carl Beck. DOLLAR STORE.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

Stein's Dollar Store. 106 E. MADISON-ST. FINANCIAL.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York. DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Sebring Clarkson and the undersigned, under the firm name of Clarkson, Masters & Co., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The undersigned alone has the right to collect claims due the late firm, and will pay all claims against the firm.

The froduce and Commission business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm usine of Masters & Haynes, at the place of business of the late firm, No. 13 South Water-81.

DISSOLUTION.

BISSELL M. MASTERS, CHARLES HAYNES. Dated Chicago, Aug. 9, 1876. WANTED.

DEPOT QUARTERNASTEE'S OFFICE, } CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8, 1876. U. S. Cavalry Horses Wanted!

The undersigned will purchase, during the next ten days, from 11 o'clock a.m. until 1 o'clock p.m., at the Union Stock Yard, a number of first-class Cavalry Horses for the United States Army. The horses must be of dark colors, sound in all particulars, quick and active, close coupled, well broken, in full flesh, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 8 years old, and sdapted in every way to the Cavalry service. No horse will be accepted unless fully up to the standard.

JAS M. MOORE,

Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

EDUCATIONAL. LADIES' SCHOOL,

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y. Will open Sept. 13, 1876. Rooms large, elegantly furnished, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. Special attention to health. Gymnastic drill. No public examinations or exhibitions.

Prof. G. Blessner, an experienced instructor and composer, will have charge of the Department of Music. Dr. Henry Foster will have charge of the Health

Department.

Dr. George Loomis will have the government of the school, to whom all communications should be addressed. Send for circular. ADAMS ACADEMY. ADAMS ACADEMY.

QUINCY, MASS.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL. D.,
Chairman of Board of Managers.

WILLIAM B. DIMMOCK, LL. D., Master.

The design of the School is to prepare boys, in the most thorough manner, for the best American Colleges. Boys from this Academy have been this year admitted to Harvard, Yale, Brown, and Amherst Colleges. There are nine teachers—all gentlemen of ability and experience.

There is a preparatory class for those too young for the Academy; and the Instruction given is careful and systematic, designed to fit the pupils thoroughly for the higher work of the Academy. No pupils are received under 10 years of age.

The Master (with his family) and the Assistant Teachers reside in the Academy Boarding School; and the younger boys have each a separate alcove in a large dormitory that communicates directly with the Master's befroom.

Boys can also be boarded in private families.

For catalogues address the Master.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON,

For seventeen years Principal of Bradford Academy, will begin the second year of her Home School for Young Ladies Sept. 27, at her residence, 160 Charlests, Boston.

Miss SARAH L. BAILEY, late of Dearborn Seminary, Chicago, will have charge of the Department of Mental Philosophy, Belleis Letters, and Latin.

References—Prof. 8. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theo. Seminary; the Rev. A. P. Pesbody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; James T. Fields, Boston. CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE. MORGAN PARK (NEAR CHICAGO). The fall term of this institution commences on Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1876. Another new building will be completed and ready for occupancy at that time. Its capacity will be sufficient to accommodate fifty additional boarding papils. For further information or circulars address the President, G. THAYER, Chicago Eemale College, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

HIGHLAND HALL HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

A COLLEGIATE & PREPARATORY INSTITUTION FOR LADIES AULL Session begins September sech. 32-6. Course of Study
Thorough and garacaded Rare facilities for Music Drawing and Painting—Manners Morals and Health of the first importance. College Building commedicus, and well furnished.
No rooms for pupils above two flights of stairs. Location
attractive. Those who have completed their ordinary school
education elsewher manyles received upprate our harbor courses
with special advantages. EDWAED P. WESTON, Predicts. HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES. PITTSBURGFEMALE COLLEGE.

TWENTY-SIX TEACHERS. Ten teachers in the Conservatory of Music con-nected with the College. Charges less than any school in the United States affording equal advan-tages and accommodations. Fall term opens Sept, 7. Send to REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pitts-burg, Pa., for a catalogue. KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.

The Memorial School for girls and young ladies, founded 1970, organized 1871. A Faculty of superior Teachers. Excellent discipline, first-class accommodations. Buildings well arranged; new Chapel and Cloister completed; new Music-House: sad everything will be in proper order for the opening WEADNESDAY, Sept. 6.

TERMS, \$380; Music, Drawing, and Painting the only extras. Applyfor Catalogue to GEORGE M. EVERHART, D. D., Rector. ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Girls, near Chicago, Ill Next school year will commence Monday, Sept. 11 1876. Indorsed and patronized by the most emi nent citizens of Chicago and vicinity. MRS. L. N. CUTTEER, formerly Head Assistant Washington School, Chicago, Principal. Send for circular to Principal, Blmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY Reopens Monday, Sept. 11, for young indice and children. Boarding and day school. Full corps of efficient and experienced feachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Corner Sixteenth and Pine-sta, St. Louis. For catalogue, address. MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBEET, Prin. MOUNT VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY. Morgan Park (near Chicago). Capt. Ed N. Kirk Talcott, Pres. Henry T. Wright, Principal. The fall term commences on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1876. The school, under new management, will afford largely increased facilities for thorough in-struction. For further information and circulars address Capt. ED N. KIRK TALCOTT, President, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., or 118 Monroe-st, Chicago. equivalent has been rendered. My sole sim is to call public attention, through the medium of your excellent paper, to a most deserving enterprise, in the earnest hope that its projector may receive a fair proportion of the patronage of summer tourists.

Upon the natural charms of Oconomowo I need not dwell. Its lovely lakes and beautiful surrounding scenery—affording in the one case exquisite drives, and in the other unlimited opportunities for sailing, boating, and fishing—are doubtless well known to many if not to most of your readers. My immediate business is

ernment magnat of a refined Christian home. Lo-cation, 34 miles from the heart of the city. Free from dust and smoke, easy of access, and un-surpassed for beauty and scenery. Season opens Sept. 13. For catalogues apply early to the Rev. THOS. C. STRONG, D. D., President.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY, 5 and 17 South Sheldon st., one square east of Union

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 11. Able Professors to all the departments, Classical, English, Art, and Musical. Elocution aspecialty, under Prot. E. M. Booth. The modern languages in charge of native feachers, ample accommodations for both operaing and day upils. pupils.

MISS GREGO, Frincipal.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Knoxville, Knox County, Ill.

The Episcopal Church School for Girls, in the ninth year of successful operation. Unsurpassed for its healthy location. First-class in all its appointments. Challenges comparison with the best Eastern schools. Send for a Register.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS. ADRIAN COLLEGE—Entrance upon any study in any department conditioned only by preparation to pursue that study, thus affording greater latitude in the selection and the order of studies than can be found elsewhere. Expenses low. For catalogue address GEO. V. McELROY, Pres., Adrian, Mich.

DEARBORN SEMINARY. 985 and 999 Wabash-av. rding and Day School for Young Ladies and Girl

wenty first year opens Sept. 11. For catalogues ress Z. GEQVER or Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD. RACINE COLLEGE. The Autumn Term will begin Sept. 6. The College and Grammar School open the same day. For catalogues apply to REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

Young Ladies' Collegiate Institute and Seminary. MONROR, MICH.

The twenty-seventh collegists year opens the 19th of September. It embraces, besides the Classical, a Musical Department. Fifteen Planos, one Pipe Organ, three Music Teachers. Apply to Prof. E. J. BOYD. Monroe. Mich. IRVING MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lake View (near Chicago), opens Sept. S. Ten acres play grounds; careful oversight of the morals and manners of cadets; four resident Professors. Send for catalogue. Office 185 Washington st., Chicago. H. B. COK, President; Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant. Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the Renseelaer Polytechnic Institute, Trey, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 14th. For the Annual Register, con-taining improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Brector. SOUTH SIDE SEMINARY. 50 Michigan av. MRS. H. SIMONS, Principal. The chool will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 5, with a full corp f teachers. A graduating class is now forming. For colors apply as above.

Grove Hall, New Haven, Conn. A superior Home School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 20, 1876. Address MISS M. P. MONTFORT, Principal. UNION COLLEGE OF LAW OF THE TWO UNIversities, Chicago, Ill. Judge Booth, Dean. 8
Professors, 23 lecturers, 135 students, 30 graduates,
Most thorough course, Elocution and short-hand,
Terms, \$50. Address V. B. DENSLOW, Secretary.

"LIMWOOD HOME"—MISSES FORTER & CHAMPL NEVS Family School for young ladies and chlidren. Eadley, Hampshire County, Mass. WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUR Isdies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal New Haven, Conb. Send for circular.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, FOR BOTH SEXES.

Under care of Friends. All expenses covered by \$550 a year. E. H. MaGill., Freet, Swarthmore, Fa. MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Scientific and Military School, Northfield, Vt. Address Proc CHAS. DOLK.



OFFICE OF THE CONFIDELER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24. 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Fersons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan II., was the same must be presented to Nathan III. was the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan III. In the same must be presented to Nathan II. In the same

RAILROAD TIME TABLE: ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-at. (Sherman House) and 77 Canal-street., corner Madison-st., and at the depote

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-accond-st.

Ticket-office, 67 Ciark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. † Dally. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO, RANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-St. bridge. Tickel Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City-à Denver Past Rx.
St. Louis & Springfield Rx.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark st., opposite Sharman House, and at Depot.

Milwaukee Express

Milwaukee Express

Milwaukee Express

Misconsin & Minnesota Thro

Day Express

Wisconsin a Minnesota Thro

Night Express

* 5:05 p. m. * 17:00 a. m.

* 5:05 p. m. * 17:00 a. m.

* 5:05 p. m. * 17:00 a. m.

* 5:05 p. m. * 17:00 a. m. All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pan and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
Depot, foot of Lake-si. and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket Office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEGALE Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indians-sv., and Striceasth-st., and Canal and Striceasth-sts. Ticket Offices, 32 Clark-st., and at depots.

Ottawa and Streator Passengr 7:25 a. m. 7:40 p. m. Bockford, Dubuque & Slouz City. 2.30 a. m. 2:45 p. m. Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 70:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. Aurora Passenger. 4:20 p. m. 1:30 p. m. Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 5:30 p. m. 8:55 a. m. Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 5:30 p. m. 8:55 a. m. Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 5:30 p. m. 10:10 a. m. Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha the Commod March 10:00 p. m. 16:55 a. m. Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 710:00 p. m. 16:55 a. m. Sunday are greater force accommed m. 11:00 a. m. 2:05 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 16:55 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 16:55 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 16:55 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 17:40 p. m. 10:00 p. m. Ticket Offices. 83 Clark-st. Paimer Hou Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

Day Express—Pullman Dryw-ing-Room Siesping Cara, to New York without change... 8:50 a.m. 6:10 a.m. Atlantic Express — Pullman FalaceDrawing-Room Siesp-Only line running the hotel cars to New York. PITTSBURG. PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY,

Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express. 9:05 a. m. 9:05 a. m.
Pacific Express. 9:05 a. m. 9:05 a. m.
Past Line. 9:05 a. m. 9:05 a. m.
Mail 8:00 a. m. 5:05 a. m.
Suday excepted. 1 Daily. 1 Saturday excepted. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BOCK IRLAND & PACIFIU RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticked office Se Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. Arrive.

LAKE NAVIGATION. Friday
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and
Thursday

MEDICAL CARDS.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. Loud Hubbitist, wit. Wabning till of I dutalit his. Chartered by the State of Illinous for the express perpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary sincesses in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary sincesses in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary sincesses in all cases of the profession of the part of parts. Agreed experience are all-important. Seeminal Weakitsman, night tomes by dreams, pimpies on the face, less many-hood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate stention, call or write. Pleasant bome for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases who abould marry-why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and partors. To see no one but the Ductor, Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Bundays, 10 to 12 a. fb. All business strictly confidential. of Medisine (no mercery), only fiction the Proceedings of the older of the Control of the Contro

DR. CLARKE 186 SOUTH CLARK-ST. (Retablished 1851.) CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED. Tadies, send stamp for circular containing valuable information. The Victims of self-abuse, send stamp for work on Nervous and Sazual Disease. Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 186 South Clark-st., Chicago. NO CURE! DR. KEAN,
NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
1158. Charte-st., cor. of Mourse, Chicago,
May be consulted, personally or by mall, free of charge,
on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. REAN in the
only physician in the city who warrants curse or no pay.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 b. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of sectures delivered at Kam's buseum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and care of premature densite, showing indisputably how loss health may be regained, affording acieus grappets of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, easing the result of 20 years experience. Price 25 cens. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHIN, office and respicace 51 East Teoth-st. New York. PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy care of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indis-cretions or excess. Any druggest has the ingredi-ents. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2206 | New York.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey has returned from Mary-and. He can be found at his home—the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The monthly meeting of the Hospital Pruit History takes place this morning at 10 o'clock in ower Farwell Hali.

Mrs. Mary Casey, residing at No. 22 Rucker street, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell out of a window in the second story of her residence, and received such severe injuries that death ensued two nours afterward. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBURS Building), was: At 8 a.m., 79 degrees; 10 a.m., 82: 12 m., 85; 3 p. m., 83; 8 p. m., 77. Barometer, 6 a.m., 29. 12; 1 p. m., 29. 12.

The property-holders on Canal street will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at 441 Canal street, corner of Taylor, to hear the report of the Committee ap-pointed at the last meeting, and to decide what kind of pavement shall be used in repairing the

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of Edmond L. Nate, a son of the Rev. John Nate, of Piper City, Ford County, who came to his death recently in that city by accidentally falling into a grain bin in an elevator. The remains was buried in Rosehill immediately after the

Thomas Murphy, who was so badly scalded Tues-y evening by the accidental discharge of a vol-ne of steam at the Union Rolling Mills, on Archer enne, died from the effects of his scalds yester-y morning. The inquest will be held to-day at residence of his parents on Ashland avenue, posite the mills.

posite the mills.

The Coroner's inquest upon the child Maggie wris, who was found Tuesday morning in a rrid condition of neglect in the basement of No. North Clinton street, resulted in a verdict that the was caused by scarlet fever and neglect, a syldence did not seem to implicate any of the ties in anything save neglect, and that was re the result of ignorance than malice; hence no sets were made.

The Chicago Rifle Club will meet on the Range at Lake Park. Saturday morning, to shoot for the Shaffer prize, distance 500 yards, two sighting shots, and seven scoring shots; shooting to commence promptly on the arrival of the 9 o'clock rain. After this it is expected that the team rophy will be shot for. At noon there will be some experiments made to test the range and accuracy of the sights of the Government pattern of willtary rifles.

curacy of the sights of the Government pattern of military rifies.

The Committee, consisting of Mesers. John E. Cowles, C. H. Webber, and J. E. Perriam, of the fruit-dealers of this city, interested in the exposition of fruits at the October term of the Inter-State Exposition to be held in this city, met yesterday afternoon at the corner of Dearborn and Water streets, and reported excellent progress in the way of arrangement. Another meeting has been arranged for Saturday afternoon, at which time the Committee will report.

Yesterday afternoon, Deputy-Marshal Bird notified Aid. Cullerton, whose conditional pardon was received here from Washington Monday, that he would be allowed until Friday to call around and pay the \$1,000 and costs of Court, and receive the Presidential autograph and the great seal of the United States. The exiles in the County Jail are utill hopeful, and repeat the old story, "We expect some good news to-morrow." Time now begins to hang heavily, and they anxiously long for more active employment than playing euchre or solilaire.

A conference meeting of the Cook County Board of Education was held in the rooms of the Board, 173 East Randolph street, yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m. The following members were present Plant, Kearney, Gardner, and O'Connell. The others were cordially invited to be present to consider the Normal School situation, and failed to appear. The problem of the dead-lock is yet upon the Board for a correct solution. Conference and compromise are abandoned, and nothing will now be considered until the Principalship shall have seen disposed of.

peen disposed of.

For the Goodrich steamers and the opposition boat to race across the lake on their daily trips to Bt. Joseph is bad enough, but for them to attempt to run down the yachts that sail on the lake is carpying the thing too far. The yacht Beesie would have been cut down yesterday morning by the Goodrich steamer for St. Joseph had not the Captain of the yacht at the last moment abandoned his right of way. The Captain of the steamer gave no signal, and yielded not so much as a hair's breadth of his course to the yacht, which indisputably had the right of way, and he apparently cared more for the race he was losing than for the lives in his path.

At a meeting held at Maskell Hall last Sunday week a committee was appointed to consider Mr. Cabill's plan for an Irish-American daily newspaper, and to report their judgment to another general meeting to be held next Sunday at Maskell Hall. This Committee met last evening at the effice of the Filot and prepared their report to be presented. It is, in effect, a complete and almost anqualified indorsement of the Cabill plan, which is, in short, to canvass the city thoroughly before the proposed paper is issued and ascertain how anny sahecribers it can start with. This report will be handed in as the voice of the Committee meat Lord's Day.

Ris well known that several years ago Mr. C. R. Michael Quinlin, watchman, 31 day Field, a well-known loan broker, had an attack of brain disease, and absented himself for some time from his family and business. It is now feared his hash ad another turn of the same difficulty, as his family have not been able to learn his where-abouts for the past two weeks. He was in New John Stineford, laborer, 3 days.

his family have not been able to learn his whereabouts for the past two weeks. He was in New York on the 25th of July stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at that time directed that his correspondence be sent to the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, up to the 27th, at which time he was to be there. But his mail was never called for. His family telegraphed to several points where he intended going at the time of his departure from home. This not being of any avail, a special messenger was sent to find him. He has now returned from the East without being able to learn anything as to his whereabouts. As may be imagined, his family are in deep distress.

So far as his matters have been investigated, no adequate reason can be found to warrant any such absence, consequently the only conclusion to be drawn is that he has become temporarily insane. Mr. Field has been for many years one of the largest and most successful loan negotiators in our community. He was well-known and universally respected. Any information that can be imparted will be kindly communicated to his family by Col. W. A. James, 275 Cansi street.

WILHAM ALVIN BARTLETT.

A meeting of the congregation of the Plymouth Congregational Church was held last evening to take congrizance of the fact that their pastor, the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, had been considered, when a Committee was appointed to take the question in hand and to report last evening. The Committee reported in a lengthy letter, which was subsequently signed by the Deacons and Trustees of the church, and unanimously adopted. The letter was withheld from the press, but enough is known of it to say that the congregation does not propose to part with its pastor unless forced to. It expresses the highest regard for Mr. Bartlett, assuring him of the confidence and love of his flock, and in conclusion intimates that the matter of salary shall be no excuse for his seeking other fields. The letter is to be forwarded to Mr. Bartlett, at New York, to-day, and an answer will be anxiously looked fo

or.

GRADING GRAIN.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, at their meeting resterday, after a conference with many of the leading receivers and shippers of grain of this city, amended Rule 7 of the rules governing the inspection of grain in the City of Chicago so that it shall hereafter read:

The word "New" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of a newly harvested crop of oats until the 18th day of August, of rye until the 1st day of September, and of wheat and barley until the 1st day of November of each year.

This change such as a consequence of wheat and barley until the 1st day of November of each year.

This change such as a consequence of the terms of the trule of grain, excepting the distinction of "New" and "Old."

Messers, Steele and Brown, members of the Board of Commissioners, having finished the business which called them together by the adoption of the above rule, departed home last evening.

COURT-HOUSE STONE.

THE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The city was fall of indignation yestefday at the action of the Committee of the County Board in attempting to perpetrate a steal of \$500,000 by swarding the furnishing of the stone for the new Court-House to Edwin Walker. In the first place everybody outside of the "Ring" in the Board lanew that his bod was informal and should have been thrown out; that it was double that o everal other bidders for stone of equal quality; and that the award was the result of a trade to which those in and out of the Board were parties. The thing was so transparent that those who ran might read. There was a double steal, too. The first was on the stone in the rough, and the second on the cutting, and this in the face of the most earnest protests. All who had voted for the steal, except Mr. Cleary, had already been indicted, hence their vote was astonishing only because of its effrontery. But with Cleary the case was different. He was not believed to have shared in the spoils, but from his associations there was little choice between him and his fellows, according to the rule that you can best judge a man by the company he keeps.

All MONO THE CITY AUTHORITIES the indignation was particularly intense. They were opposed to limestone for the new Courfilouse, so far as could be learned, under all circumstances, and solidly opposed to the action of the Board in awarding the job to the highest bidder. Beside this, they took exception to the haste with which the "Ring" had acted and to the disrespect shown them. They well knew that the Walker bid was the most irresponsible as well as the highest, and could see nothing else than a corrupt excuse for the action of the Board. In fact, so great was the indignation that the question of the Aldermen were found so incensed that they were inclined to revive the ante-fire idea of transferring the seat of the City Government to the West Side, where they said a gift of a suitable lot could be had, if not the necessary funds to rear such a structur COURT-HOUSE STONE.

were full of life and determination, and prepared to fight until the end. In the afternoon toe limestone men got together in a private meeting to consider the situation. Reporters, were given a cold shoulder, and whatever they could learn of the proceedings they had to work for. The object of the meeting was to take the necessary action to defeat the Walker job. Very few were present, except Walker's neighbors, but they were carnest and sanguine. Little was done so far as could be learned beyond an interchange of opinion, but another meeting is to be held to-day. The expressions, however, were of the most decided character. One gentleman said behad been approached by William McNeil, and offered inducements to withdraw his bid, that Walker might have full sway. Another said he had met a certain Commissioner Saturday, and had been told that the reason he had no show was that he had not pat up any money. Another said he had been spotted and followed, and prevailed upon to offer money for the contract; and still another had been assured that Walker had put up 10 per cent of his bid to carry him through, but that he could get the job by putting up an increased amount. Another referred to certain meetings of the Commissioners and Periolat and Agnew held at Mike McDonald's, at which certain propositions had been enterland, and at which Mike's partner had again it was told how a certain man managed affairs on a recent trip at night to the Insans Asylum, —how the trio became gloriously drunk and talked long and loud about the money they were to realize from Walker, provided they could straighten him out, satisfy the more pressing executions against him, and arrange to lift the mortgages to enable him to give the consummation of the robbery. The stone men, in the meantime, promise to be active, and no one need be astonished at future revelations.

A PUZZLE.

There is a probability that a motion will be made in the Connity Board to reconsider the vote by which the asadentone men were thrown out, and it is also likely that

A PUZZLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chroaco, Aug. 9.—Walker has not cut any stone in the last fifteen years, yet he gets, through the honest Commissioners, more than half a million of dollars from the tax-payers to restart in the above business in preference to men who have none nothing else during a period of forty years. I also understand that he (Walker) has never refused to sell these to a reproposible party or parties, consequent. stone to a responsible party or parties, consequently anybody who has mouey can buy stone from him as well as anybody else; and yet the honest Commissioners want the tax-payers to believe that it cannot be done; that Walker has stone for sale to

cannot be done; that Walker has stone for sale to
the county only. There is any amount of security
offered to the County Commissioness for the faith
ful performance of proposals, which ought to satisfy any party, yet the Commissioners cannot see
it unless they pay as a bonus more than half a
million of other people's money.

In looking around this city, would the Commissioners be able to detect Walker's Lemont stone
from any other Lemont stone, when it is a fact
known by everybody, and especially the Commissioners, that most of the limestone in large buildings comes from half-a-dozen different quarries,
and that it would pussle Walker himself to find
out the difference? Again, have the honest Commissioners advertised for quarrymen to bid on this
cut stone, or have they advertised for any competent and responsible party to bid on this work?

Another puszle is that, for the amount of money
they propose to pay Walker for his chalky stone
they could get the basement, columns, and pllasters of the best granite, and the rest of the structure out of the very best Lemont stone for about
the same amount, yet the honest Commissioners
want the tax-payers to believe that chalk is preferable to granite for the construction of this building.

A MODEL BILL.

COST OF THE HOSPITAL JOB.

A week or more ago a livery bill, made by McCaffrey and Rountree, was printed in these columns to convey to the public an idea of how industrious these individuals had been in looking after the interests of the public. The bill was signifi-cant for two reasons: First, on account of its size; and, second, because those who created the bill usually occupied the same desk at the meet-ings of the County Board. It was intended that the county should pay the bill, or else it would not have been sent to the Board; but the publicanot have been sent to the Board; but the publication upset the arrangement, and caused Rountree
to divide his account. Hence, the bill, \$95, was
reduced to \$74, and allowed and paid by the county.
In the bill were two Sunday jaunts of the Commissioners yet his explanation was sufficient for
the "Ring." But now comes another bill even
more ridiculous, and which was audited yesterday
by Messrs. Lonergan and McCaffrey. A few weeks
ago the Board granted leave to the Chairman of the
Hospital Committee to make certain repairs on a
plank-road at the Hospital, he stating at the time
that the expense would range from \$10 to \$20. The
work has been done, and the bill rendered is as
follows:

THE CITY-HALL.

The Council Committee on Judiciary is called for Friday at 3 p. m. in the City Clerk's office. The discharged employes—firemen, police, and clerks and laborers of all kinds—were paid yester-

day about \$10,000.

Water rents yesterday were \$2,526, receipts from licenses about \$1,600, and advancements on the popular loan—nothing. Ald. Cullerton has received notice that he will be obliged to pay his fine of \$1,000 before 10 o'clock a. m. of Friday, or be committed.

The Englewood Horse and Dummy Railway Company yesterday filed its bond and acceptance of the contract. The line will come into the city on Wentworth avenue. Work will be commenced Monday.

A number of citizens cailed upon the Board of Public Works yesterday to have the seven or eight lamp-poets which were removed while the Milwau-kee avenae viaduct was under construction re-placed. It will be done. The Board of Public Works yesterday appointed Mr. Mead, the Assistant Secretary of the Board, to the vacancy caused by the absence of Alexander Sullivan. Mr. Mead will attend to the duties of both positions, and will have the assistance of one of the clerks of the department when work is pressing.

both positions, and will have the assistance of one of the clerks of the department when work is pressing.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for street-sweeping for the remainder of the season to J. P. Furlong for \$2.50 per mile. The Board gave him authority to sublet a part of the work to B. B. Cunningham, who is the only one besides Furlong in the city who owns the street-sweeping machinery. The paved streets only will be swept, and these but once a month. The contract is considered a cheap one.

There have been some changes made in the Police Department. Supt. Hickey has concluded to quit—his present quarters. He will move into the room of the late City-Marshal, and will have for a private office the room where Doc Ward and his assistant used to be. A cheerful red carpet has been purchased and laid, and the ceiling and walls will be made fresh and clean. Doc and his safe have departed to the apartment lately occupied by the South Town Assessor, which adjoins the City Marshal's room.

It will be remembered that, some months ago, Ald. Chilerton called the attention of the Council to the fact that the foreign insurance companies doing business here were required by a provision of the city charter to pay 2 per cent of their receipts into the City Treasury. The Council decided to collect the revenue and notified the companies. None of them responded till yesterday, when Messrs. Thomas Goodman and W. A. Goodman, the agents of the Firemen's Fund Company, of San Francisco; the Citisens' Company, of Newark, N. J.; and the Mobile Fire Department Insurance Company, came in and paid their proportion. This is regarded as the precurser of a run of calls from insurance agents anxious to put in their dues. Ald. Cullerton has said that he was going before the next Grand Jury, unless the companies paid up, and have some of them midicad. Any Alderman had a right to do that, and he had intended to do it, and might do it yet unless the money came in pretty soon.

The Council Committee on Gas met yesterday

and to the disnew that the
nable as well
nothing else
the action
great was
of abandoning
with the conof the Alderthey were inif transferring
the West Side,
iot could be
rear such a

EM.

EM.

EM.

Decased. They

In pretty soon.

GAS.

The Council Committee on Gas met yesterday in
the Cliv Clerk's office, Ald. Rawleigh in the chair,
the Cliv Clerk's office, Ald. Rawleigh in the Chair,
the Cliv Clerk's office, Ald. Rawleigh in the Chair,
the Cliv Clerk's office, Ald. Rawleigh in the Chair,
the Cliv Clerk's office, Ald. Rawleigh in the Chair,
the Cliv Clerk's office, Ald. Rawleigh in the Chair,
and Ald. Thompson and Cullerton in attendance.

The petition which was introduced in the Council
of Pablic Works, with instructions that suitable
of Public Works, with instructions that suitabl

that during the terrific storm of Jap. 1, or thereabouts. about 900 lamps were damaged so that the repairs cost \$1.483.50. The petitioner prayed that he be allowed that amount. The Committee were inclined to the opinion that the hurricane was "an act of God," and that the man should be allowed the amount of his claim. Nevertheless reference was made to the Law Department for an opinion to govern the matter.

The proposition of James A. Ren and C. C. Charles to put up, maintain, and keep in good order kerosene-oil lamps for \$25 per lamp the first year and \$20 per lamp the second year (the contract to extend over two years) was next considered. The above-named gentiemen will agree to supply a light as good as now furnished and do everything in connection with lighting, extinguishing, repairing, etc., for the sums already mentioned.

Ald Rawleigh said that he was strongly in favor of the oil light. It would make an immense saving, and could easily be adopted, providing the contracts at present existing with the Gas Companies were not binding. He had requested an opinion from Corporation-Conneel Anthony upon the validity of the agreements, but as yet he had received none. He suggested that were the gas contracts out of the way, the Mayor and Comptroller could advertise for bids for lighting the city streets with oil. Others of the Committee seemed to agree, but said nothing, in the absence of legal guidance.

Ald. Thompson remarked that, he knew where there was a chance to get a contract with a reliable man who wooffed light the streets with gas made on a yew principle. The man would guarantee as good and as much light (by chemical analysis) at about one-third of the cost of gas. The gas was made from water, and he invited the Committee and the representatives of the newspapers to go with him to see the patent and the patentee. The delegation then went to 128 Quincy street, where the new machine was fully explained. The patentee claims that he can make a separate machine as large as an ordinary workingman's dinner-

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Board meets to-day. The Sheriff starts for Joliet to-day with thirtyseven prisoners,—the largest batch sent down a any one time for years. The tax-fighters had charge of the County Court again yesterday. Most of the cases disposed of were of an unimportant character, and the objec-tions were overruled.

Yesterday afternoon Alexander Sullivan, the murderer of Hanford, was lodged in jail, taking temporary quarters in the Jailer's private office. He had an extended interview with his attorney, Thomas Moran, shortly after his incarceration. Thomas Moran, shortly after his incarceration.

Miss Bridget Corrigan, of Bridgeport, a damsel of 78 summers, applied yesterday for a marriagelicense. Her mate, not knowing his age, was prepared to make 6ath that he was over 21, and the document was issued. As she departed she muttered to the smiling clerk who had been waiting on her that it was better late than never, and she returned to the banks of Healey's slough and her humble cottage to prepare for the nuptial ceremony.

mony.

The Committee on Equalization, of the County Board, commenced the work of examining complaints as to the late assessment yesterday. The Town of Lake was disposed of without making any material changes, and at the hour of adjournment the Town of Hyde Park was nearly completed. Several new complaints were received during the day, among others one from Knaner Bros., that the assessment of personal property in North Chicaro was too high, and ought to be reduced 25 per cent.

WHAT DOES IT WARE

The question whether Farmer Harms has a contract with the county for the work on the new Court-House foundations is being discussed. It is urged that he has no contract, for the following reason: The award was made to him on entirely different plans from those upon which he is working,—the former calling for a basement and the latter for a sub-cellar. Comparing the two plans, as heretofore noted, it appears that the quantities on the plan he is working on are very nearly double those of the original, and from this it would seem that he really has no contract. In fact, he has not, for the work he is doing is entirely different from that which he agreed to do; in law, however, where the question must be finally adjudicated, this may be overruled. At all events, the farmer is on the safe side and has the advantage of the county. He can hold it to the fulfillment of its part of the original contract, inasmuch as it was the first to break it, and besides can force the payment of an arbitrary price for the work on the plans he is working under. His bill for the difference between the plans on work already done reaches nearly the amount of his original contract. Looking at the situation, and the bungling way in which the public interest has been guarded in the matter, it may not be out of the line of possibilities to infer that the difficulty was brought about understandingly, and that if may have some direct or remote connection with the old rumors of corruption in awarding Harms the contract over lower and more WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

awarding Harms the contract over lower and m responsible bidders. CRIMINAL.

Henry Gurbach is locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station charged wifn the embezzlement of about \$20 from S. Rosenbacker, his employer. Both men are peddlers employed in buying old

James Ragan and John Devere, two well-known cracksmen from the East, arrived in town yester-day afternoon and were prospecting about town for a suitable place to rob, when they were run in as vagrants by Detective Jay M. Scott.

Two, boys aged about 15 years, named Henry Waldron and John Thorn, engaged in a quarrel at 8:30 yesterday morning, near the corner of Fifth avenue and Harrison street. Thorn drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the left hand. Both boys live in the neighborhood.

boys live in the neighborhood.

Two little boys giving the name of Patrick and Martin O'Neil were detected last evening in stealing wood from a yard at the corner of Chicago avenne and Larabee street, and insamuch as the proprietors have been considerably annoyed by thieves, the little fellows will be made an example of by Justice Kaufmann to-day.

Louis Pierce, Thomas Cavanaugh, and Fred Logan, three young boys suspected of being the perpetrators of several delivery wagon robberies that have happened recently, were yesterday arrested by Detectives Gallagher and Slayton, of the Armory. The evidence not being strong enough to convict, the three were given the alternative of leaving town in twenty-four hours or of going for thirty days each to the House of Correction.

A sailor named James Gibbons recently went on

ty days each to the House of Correction.

A sailor named James Gibbons recently went on a spree, and while drunk lay down upon the dock for a sleep. He was not so stupid as his comrades thought, however, for after recovering his senses and finding himself robbed of money and clothing he remembered distinctly of two men fumbling through his pockets. From the description he gave the police, James Dillon and Charles Smith were arrested and, being identified, were fined \$50 each.

each.

A. B. Woods, Ebenezer Edwards, and S. S. Rowe were partners doing a commission business on Water street. When they came to settle up and separate they quareled among themselves. Rowe was going to split Woods' head open with a hatchet, so Woods says, and he was arrested for "threats." The same Rowe had a fass called "disorderly" with Edwards. The rampant man was arrested and acquitted of the first charge, and fined \$1 for the second by Justice Haines.

Mrs. Harriet Yundt, wife of a real-astate dealer. aned \$1 for the second by Justice Haines.

Mrs. Harriet Yundt, wife of a real-estate dealer who is also a Board of Trade man, was fined \$5 by Justice Foote for pushing Caroline Wensche into the gutter, near the Chamber of Commerce, about the 4th of this mouth. The women yesterday exchanged compliments during the trial and had quife a spat. Mrs. Y. said that Caroline had formerly been Mr. Y. a mistress. They called each other soiled doves, stranglers of new-born babes, etc. The green-eyed nionster probably lies at the bottom of the trouble.

bottom of the trouble.

Detectives Rickey and McGarigle yesterday succeeded in capturing Frank Ewing, a rather noted burglar who has already served several terms in the Penitentiary. Through various pawn-shops they traced to him the burglary of fonrteen dozen files and a quantity of ciothing from E. H. Dewery, of No. 114 West Van Buren street, and the larceny of a case of medical instruments from Mrs. Dr. Mary Thompson, while that lady's carriage was standing in front of the Post-Office last Monday evening. He is also believed to be the man who has been robbing the avenue residences during the past month.

past month.

The assaulters of Officers Koenig were yesterday given a preliminary examination by Assistant State's-Attorner Birch and Prosecuting Attorney Boyden, with a view of ascertaining whether or not it was expedient to release any of them on bail. Several of the more prominent witnesses were heard, as was also Dr. A. J. Baxter, Koenig's surgeon, and the final conclusion was that it was not safe to release any of them. They will consequently remain in jail until Koenig either recovers or dies. Dr. Baxter stated that Koenig was still in the same condition as last reported, and that his recovery was possible but highly improbable.

DUFFERIN,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 9: —Earl and Counters
Dufferin arrived this evening. R. B. M. steamer
Amethyst, from Victoria, is waiting here for them.

SÜBSTITUTES IN THE DENTAL RANKS are not desirable; therefore keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that wholesome vegetable elixir Sozodont. Do this, and they will last as ong as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will

LADY LOBBYISTS.

Discovery of One of the Breed in Chicago.

to Masculine Tricks. Mrs. Van Winkle's Labors in Be-

half of Miss Curtis.

Mrs. Fernando Jones Dragged into the Affair.

What She Thinks of Mrs. Van Winkle and Her Performances.

It is some time since a gennine case of lobbying in good society has been brought to light in this city. By a curious chain of circamstances such a case has been developed, and the strangest part of it is that it has a connection with the Hanford murder. If Alexander Sullivan had not killed Francis Hanford, it is not likely that this later scandal would have been brought to the surface. Here is why. The charges made by Hanford against the Board of Education would never have received general attention were it not for that tragedy. That was what thoroughly aroused the public from their apathy, and made men inquire if, after all, there was any truth in Hanford's statements, and call for an inquiry into the whole matter. The members of the Board were assiduously interviewed by reporters as to whether there had It is some time since a gennine case of lobbying the members of the Board were assudually in-terviewed by reporters as to whether there had existed Rings in the Board such as Hanford had alleged. Yesterday morning the Inter-Ocean pub-lished in a mutilated form, with changes in spelllished in a mutilated form, with changes in spelling, and with an entire omission of names, several letters said to have passed between a lady teacher and another lady, in which the latter offered to secure her election to the Assistant Superintend-dency of the Public Schools in consideration of the sum of \$1,000, to be divided among members of the Board of Education. The insinuation against the Board as there expressed was of the gravest nature, and calculated to create a most painful distrust of that body in the minds of citizens generally. And yet there was something mysterious erally. And yet there was something mysterious about the manner in which the *Inter-Ocean* pub-lished the letters,—withholding the names of the parties concerned, while at the same time giving substance to them by indorsing them editorially.

It was 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon before

MR. JOHN C. RICHBERG,
President of the Board of Education, reached his President of the Board of Education, reached his office. On entering he treated a Thiburn reporter with less cordiality than is his wont. He appeared troubled in spririt—in fact, he, with the other members of the Board, has been touched very members of the Board, has been touched very closely by the Hanford murder. The reporter in-quired if he had seen a certain article in the Inter-Ocean alleging irregularities in the Board, and cor-roborated by the letters before referred to. "No," said Mr. Richberg; "let me see it." The paper was shown him, and he cramped him-self into a dangerous attitude while trying to read the fine print.

self into a dangerous attitude while trying to read
the fine print.

"I don't know as I can tell you anything about
it," he said, musingly, after finishing the perusal;

"this is a matter that refers to the past, and I sm
not exactly at liberty to tell what I know about it.
But I'll tell you what to do. Go and see Mr. Covert
—a member of the Board of Education—and he will
place you in possession of all the facts."

"Perhaps you can give me the names of the parties implicated in the Inter-Ocean article."

"No: I repeat that I am bound by promise.

ties implicated in the Inter-Ocean article."

"No; I repeat that I am bound by promise. I will say this much, however, that all this letter business is nothing more nor less than an attempt at blackmail. I'll go with you down to Covert's office, and will talk it over with him."

So saying Mr. Richberg descended from his office, and, hoisting his umbrella, walked meditatively down Randolph street, accompanied by the reporter.

Meanwhile, by one of those freaks of fo-tune that sometimes happen, or possibly through the intervention of a spiritual pneumatic tube, the reader may suppose that

EXACT COPIES OF THE LETTERS IN QUESTION, and others not published, with names attached.

and others not published, with names attached, had found their way into the pocket of the newspaper investigator. And in order that the reader may understand their import and the nature of the charges therein contained, and know the names of the parties concerned, they are here inserted as follows:

reinstate you if possible, as it is now every one is enquiring what was the reason Miss Curtis lost her position and there is no use in trying to compete with these men without money, so you mass be satisfied with the ferms, as it will leave you mass be satisfied with the ferms, as it will leave you make the satisfied with the ferms, as it will leave you make the satisfied with the ferms, as it will leave you will be a satisfied with the ferms, as it will care you and all the city papers are pledged to support you. You must take the position and be satisfied with the terms. I got a friend to see Mr. Pickard and he is delighted with the plan of your election, this is strictly confidential. We paid two hundred dollars for your first normanation as Frincipal, and I think Miss Shower, the German teacher, pays six hundred of her \$1,00 for her appointment, this money goes to the board of education in monthly installments after the position issecured, there is but one person knows of the buying the position for you, and that one knows I am the one that propose to take all the bisme that can come from it, but as all the bisme that can come from it, but as all the money we can be are the odium when the sum of the position is and they or the same was can be are the odium and you must instruct me how much of your sallary you can spare a month, they will expect one hundred dollars as month, and if you Telegraph and this meets your approbation, say "All right," and sign your first name only so as to protect your self.

(CHIGAGO, Aug 8th.—Miss Curtia, your election will

only disbelieve the charge. Anxious, however, to do what was just right in the matter,

only disbelieve the charge. Anxious, however, to do what was just right in the matter,

1 SHOWED THE LETTERS
to Mr. Richberg, President of the Board, and Mr. George C. Clarke. We discussed the question whether it would be worth while to investigate the matter publicly, and decided that it would do no good to bring it before the Board, as the charges were evidently so baseless.

1 happened that the writer of the letters learned of their being in my possession somehow,—though threugh what channel I am at a loss to guess,—and one fine morning who should come driving in a carriage up to the store but the lady herself, accompanied by her husband? I was sitting at this desk just as you see me sitting now, when she got out of the carriage and came into the store smiling and bowing pleasantly.

"Good morning, Mr. Covert," said she.

"Good morning, Madam," said I, though I had never seen her before in my life.

"My name is —," said she, still smiling.

"You have, I believe,

SEVERAL LETTERS BELONGING TO ME A Female-Suffragist Taking Easily

"You have, I believe,

SEVERAL LETTERS BELONGING TO ME
which Miss — left in your care."
Of course, when she said that I was put on my
guard instantly. So I said, as politely as I could:
"I don't know that I have any letter, belonging
to you, Mrs. —"
"Oh, yes, you have," said she, laughing, "you
know the ones that I refer to."
I told her that I had several letters which had
been placed in my safe-keeping by Miss —.
"Then you will please give them up to me," interrupted she, a little hastily.
"That is a different thing," said I, "and I
shall have to decline."
"You had better give them up," said she, her
face clouding over.
"No," said I.
With that her whole demeanor changed." To you

"You had better give them up," said she, her face clouding over.
"No," said I.
With that her whole demeanor changed.
"What do you mean?" cried she. "Do you think I'm afraid of you or your whole Board? Not much. I could spoil the whole lot of you with my little finger if I tried. Do your worst! What do I care for your old Board? I'd just as soon tell you right here that I know, as well as you know, that I never expected to bribe any of you. Now, make the most of that! You can't touch me. If you don't give me back those letters I'll lie until I get the whole of you dismissed in disgrace."

In that strain she ran on for some time, and I let her go ahead until she got tired. Finally she asked me if I would return her letters providing she got an order from Miss—to that effect. I said "Yes," and so off she started, got into the carriage, and drove furiously down the street.

I suspected that she was going to see Miss—and, fearful that she might come some game on me, I caused my bookkeeper then and there to TAKE CERTIFIED COPIES

of the letters. He had scarcely finished, when back came Mrs.—, and entered the office smiling and triumphant. I forgot to mention that before she left the first time she wanted to know if I would recommend Miss—to give her an order for the letters, and I refused emphatically. Well, in she came, and handed me a note, which, as I could see, was in Miss—'s hand-writing, telling me to relinquish the letters. Of course, I could do no more than comply. Mrs.—then left the office, and I have seen her but once since to speak to her. She avoids me en the street, and won't look at me.

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME I SPOKE TO HER? It happened in this way, curiously enough. It.

to her. She avoids me on the street, and won't look at me.

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME I SPOKE TO HER?
It happened in this way, curiously enough. It was only a few days after our encounter that I was up in the Times office on some errand, and Mr.—sent for me to come into the editorial room. I went in and found him there. He conversed on general topics, and then, getting on the school subject, he said it would be a good idea to have a woman for Assistant Superintendent. He also said that he had one in his mind then who would make a very efficient Assistant. I asked who she was, and he named Mrs. Sarah Hackett Stevenson. I told him that I had never heard of her, and he said if I would like to learn about her ability, etc., he would refer me to a lady who could give me allethe information on that subject that I wanted.

"All right," I said, "who is she?"

"Mrs.—," replied he, to my great astonishment, for he named the very woman who had written to Miss—.

"I called on her subsequently, but was received very coldly. At the special request of Miss—I promised never to mention the affair, and I have not done so since."

At the conclusion of this narration, the listener drew from his pocket the letters, and said:

"By the way, Mr. Covert, here are complete copies of the letters, and the names of the parties."

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Covert, with a start of surprise, "who'd have thought it! And you've had them all this time, too."

"Yes."

"Well, well," said Mr. Covert, and relapsed into a meditative mood.

FICKARD AND DOTY.

These gentlemen were found yesterday afternoon at the Superintendent's office on Fifth avenue.

"Of course," said Mr. Doty, after the drift of Mrs. Van Winkle's letter to Miss Curtis had been related to him, "of course, there is no use in entering a denial to such a palpable set of lies."

"Only for form's sake, Mr. Doty."

He laughed. "I suppose, then, that I may as well state that I did not pay \$500 for my position as Assistant Superintendent."

"Only speak for myself. I don't know what occurred b WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME I SPOKE TO HER?

"About the other statements—regarding Miss Shower and others?"

"I only speak for myself. I don't know what occurred before I came here."

"How absurd it is." he continued, "to suppose that I or any school man would pay \$500 or \$1,000 for a position like mine. I didn't come here begging for a place. I was saked to come. I had a good paying position in Detroit, and had no reason for leaving that city,—at least no reason powelful enough to make me pay for the privilege of leaving.

"As to corruption and bribery in the Board, I do not for a moment believe in it. I heard of these letters some weeks ago, and thought, as did others, that there was no use in publishing them. But I never doubted but that they would come out sometime."

merely part of a blackmailing scheme which should have been exposed before. It was idle to attempt any refutation of the insinuations made in them. Certain it was that Miss Showers never paid a cent for her position, and it was equally certain that Mrs. Van Winkle mad never paid \$200 to secure Miss Curtis' nomination before the Board.

Mrs. Van Winkle and never paid 2000 to Miss Curtis' nomination before the Board.

MRS. FERNANDO JONES.

One of the letters given above having been written by Mrs. Fernando Jones, a reporter called on that lady yesterday evening to ask her concerning it.

"Please tell me about the letter you wrote to Miss Curtis," said a TRIBUNE reporter to Mrs. Jones, last night, displaying a copy of the letter given above.

Mr. The thanks a settle through the second through the production of the sign of the supportant and the second through the seco

"She never told me, and I den't think she ever knew."

"Was he a member of the Board?"

"No, I think he was a go-between. She called him a 'middle-man.' As she tells it, he informed her that it would cost \$1,000, to be paid out of the first year's salary in monthly installments."

"How was the money to be divided? Who was to get it?"

"I don't know; but I always supposed some members of the Board."

"What did she do then?"

"Then she wrote to Miss Curtis, laying the facts before her."

"Then she wrote to Miss Curtis, laying the facts before her."
"And got a letter from you?"
"And got a letter from me."
"Without explaining any of the circumstances to you?"
"Without any explanation at all, further than that she hoped Miss Curtis would accept \$1,500 a year. She then went on to tell me that, before she received Miss Curtis' letter declining the terms, either before or about the time, the man who was operating it for her told her that Doty had bid over her, and was ready to pay \$1,500, and that his salary would be raised to \$3,000 to enable him to pay it." "Was that before he was elected?"

"Was that before he was elected?"
"It was."
"You say she prophesied the raising of his salary to \$3,000, and that it was to enable him to pay for his election?"
"That is just what she told me."
"Was the salary raised?"
"It was, at the very next meeting."
"What did you say to that?"
"It loid her I supposed Mrs. Stevenson was sure of the election. "I know you did, 'said she, 'and Mr. Covert supposed so too, but she hadn't a ghost of a chance. It was all fixed for Mr. Doty."
"WHAT WAS YOUR OPINION OF THE TRANSACTION so far as Miss Curtis was concerned? Did you suppose Mrs. VanWinkle went into the business tyrmeditatedly?"
"I don't know what to think."
"Do you think she had ever done such a thing before?"
"Oh! no. I don't believe she ever did."

pose Mr. VanWinkle went into the business premeditatedly?"

"I don't know what to think."

"Do you think she had ever done such a thing before?"

"Oh! no. I don't believe she ever did."

"Listen to this quotation from her letter to Miss Curtis: 'We paid \$200 for your first nomigation as Principal.' What do you think for that?"

"It does look bad, don't it?"

"Do you think she meant to divide the money in the Hoard?"

"I don't know what she meant; I could never understand the thing at all."

"Did you do anything more about it?"

"Oh! yes

"Ho't you do anything more about it?"

"Oh! yes

She went up stairs, and presently returned with a writing-desk.

"He't is," she exclaimed; "now read that."

The letter is as follows:

"He't it is," ny he exclaimed; "now read that."

The letter is as follows:

"He't it," she exclaimed; "now read that."

The letter is as follows:

"He't is," she exclaimed; "now read that."

The letter is as follows:

"He't you and placed by you in the hands (in company with my note) of a member of the Board of Education of the develope of the company with my note; of a member of the Board of Education of the develope of the company with my note; of a member of the Board of the means she proposed for an office which, you had desired, and which Mrs. Van, in an excess of frienaship, was more than antious to secure for you.

What I wish to say is, that I was—as she told you is her letters and has since told you—entirely ignorant of the means she proposed to use for your election. As to knowing what she had written to you, I was may entire the world read of Education and the press in your behalf for the Assistant Superintender's position, which I declined to do, as I did not know you personally and notaling whatever of your fitness for the position, and had not time to investigate the matter. Great of the protection with hers in the hands of third parties? So far as I am conversed, and for the cause of woman in general. I wrote you just that and nothing more. Therefore what right had you to assume th

prime.

I make no apology for writing you thus plainly. It is precisely what I should wish you to do to me under follows:

CHICAGO, Ang. 6, 1875.—Mise Curtis—Drar Mendar
I am very anxious to hear from you and request a reply
to this either by Telegraph or mail if you receive this in
time for a reply too reach me by Wednesday anoon we
have secured the promise of your Election to the Pusition of Supredendant of Public Schools by Pledging
one Thousand Dollars of the saliary, the Position pays
\$2500 a year Mr Doty expects to get it by paying 500,
ûve hundred, but we wer determined to make the board
reinstate you if possible, as it is now every one is enquiring what was the reason Miss Curtis lost her position and Both no reason for leaving that
city,—at least no reason poweful enough to make
me pay for the privilege of leaving.

"As to corruption and bribery in the Board, I do
not for a moment believe in it. I heard of
these letters some weeks ago, and thought, as did
others, that there was no use in make no apology for writing you to do to me under
imitar circumstances.

Writing to you as I did, a 'true woman would have
taken the trouble to learn what I knew of the affair betion, and no reason for leaving that
city,—at least no reason poweful enough to make
me pay for the privilege of leaving.

"As to corruption and bribery in the Board, I do
not for a moment believe in it. I heard of
the selecters some weeks ago, and thought, as did
others, that there was no use in publishing them.

But I never doubted but that they would come out
sometime."

"Did you get any reply to this letter?"

"Yes, I got so me written jou to de to me under
"Did you get any reply to this letter."

"Yes, I got so file ind it.

"She turned over the mass of letters, but failed
then the reason Miss Curtis pour to a blackmailing schemes which should

"On the affair of cumustances.

"I make no apology or writing you to do to make
the precisely what I should wish you to de to me under
intial refrecumstances.

"As to corruption and bribery in the Board, I do
not for a moment believe in it. I heard of
taken the trouble to learn what laken of the precis

'Yes, Miss Curtis answered in a mild a

she turned over the mass of letters, but falled to find it.

"Yes, Miss Curtis answered in a mild and lowly letter, but I can't tell where it is now. I had it for a long time, but it must have destroyed it for a long time, but it must have destroyed it. I must be seen to -ught. There was a light in the back part of the house, but I couldn't get any one to come to the door."

"Was there anything new?"

"No. I went to find out how her letters came to be published in the fuller-Ocean."

"Was there anything new?"

"No. I went to find out how her letters came to be published in the fuller-Ocean."

"So I have heard the woman's movement."

"There was nothing wrong in that. Perhaps and seed the must be applied in the position, and help the woman's movement."

"Do you understand her interest in the appointment of the fuller o an investigation."
"What do you know of those letters in relation to Miss Curtis—to the scheme looking to her election to the Assistant Superintendency of Schools?"
"I never heard of the existence of such letters until the last meeting of the Board—fast Tuesday avening."

"I never heard of the existence of such letters until the last meeting of the Board—fast Tuesday evening."

"How did you come to hear of them then?"

"A resolution was introduced in the Board some time ago relieving the assistant-teachers from taking charge of classes, thus giving then more time to look after the school records, discipline, etc., as was claimed by its advocates. This resolution I, as well as others, opposed, and it was voited down. Miss Curtis is an assistant-teacher at the Moseley School. Well, 1sst Tuesday evening, Mr. Covert and Mr. Pickard called me aside after the Board had adjourned and wanted to know why I had opposed the resolution. Mr. Covert said that Miss Curtis had done me a great favor, and I ought to have supported the resolution. I then inquired 'What favor nad Miss Curtis done me ?' Both gentlemen then said, 'Why, those letters.' I replied, 'What letters' I don't know anything about any letters.' They then showed me the correspondence between Mrs. Van Winkle and Miss Curtis."

"Do you know Mrs. Van Winkle?"

"She came up to my store one day about a year ago in a carriage, —a tall, commanding-looking lady,—pushed open the door, walked up rapidly to where I was sitting, and said, 'Are you Mr. Bluthardt?' I replied, 'Yes,' Well, 'says she, 'I represent the Woman's Suffrage Association. I was appointed a committee of one to call and see you on behalf of that Society and ask your support for Miss Curtis f.r Arsistant Superintendent of Schools.' I said, 'Whom have I the honor of addressing?' She replied, 'Mrs. Van Winkle.' I then asked her to be seated, and explained that I could not grant her request as I had already promised to support another."

"What did she say to that?"

"But you ever hear from her again?"

"I was told she went to see President Richberg, and he was so bored that he, too, was compelled to excuse himself, and clear out of his office."

"Has told she went to see President Richberg, and he was so bored that he, too, was compelled to excuse himself, and clear out of

home, and at 9 o'clock that night, she says, a man came to her."

"Who was the man?"

"She never told me, and I don't think she ever knew."

"A the Penal?"

"A the Penal?"

SUICIDE.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9. -Shortly after 8 o'clock

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning Amos Casey, aged 38 years, residing at No. 245 Chester street, a small thoroughfare in the vicinity of Ninth and Vine streets, and a police officer of the Sixth District, shot himself in the breast, from the effects of which act he is not expected to recover. Derangement, resulting from smatroke, is supposed to have been the cause of the act. the act.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribute.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—Last night an unknown woman was taken from the express train at this place in a dying condition. In a short time she expired. At the Coroner's inquest to-day at was shown from evidence elicited that she came to her death by poison administered by her own hands. Nothing was found to indicate her name or residence. She was neatly drossed, and was about 23 years old.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR. By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologna.

FELT—At a special meeting of the officers and Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Galena, held Aug. 5, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS. It hath pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from us our friend, L. 3. Felt. Esq., a Director in the institution from its first organization;

Resolved, That in the death of L. S. Felt, this Association has lost a most able and efficient Director, the city one of its oldest and most successful business men, and the community at farms a good citizen, whose death will long be lamenied.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of one who has endeared himself to us by his many public and domestic virtues, and that we shall ever cherish in happy memory the bright example of his strict integrity.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy, and, as a mark of respect, the Directors and officers of the Bank well sitted his funeral in a body, and that the Bank be closed that day

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copf of these resolutions to sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Galena and Chicago paners.

AUGUNTUS ESTEY, President.

FIACK—At her residence, No. 38 Hubbard-st. Aug. 9, Annie, wife of James Flack, aged 38 years and 6 months.

Funeral from her residence to-day at 2 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Rosechill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MAYER—Aug. 3, Conrad Robert Mayer, infant son of Simeon J. and Mary M. Mayer, aged 10 months and 28 days.

Funeral from parents' residence, No. 827 West Indiana-st., to-day at 1 p. m., to Rosehill by carriages.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, of dropsy,

arriages.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, of drops,
Mrs. Ann Murray, aged 63 years.

Funeral from No. 35 Cottage Grove-av. at 10
o'clock a. m. to-morrow (Thursday). Carriages
to Rosehill.

MUELLER—Aug. 8, of consumption, Joseph Casper Mueller, aged 43 years, at his reddene, No. 1307 Shurtleff-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts.

Funeral to-day at 2 p. m. from above named residence. Funeral to-day at 2p. m. from above named residence.

JOHNSON—Ang. 9, Grace Merritt, infant daughter of William and Kate B. Johnson.

Funeral from their residence, No. 110 North Dearborn-st., Aug. 10, at 10 a. m.

HANCHETT—Aug. 8, Carry J. Hanchett, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hanchett, at their residence, No. 96 Judd-st.

Funeral at the residence at 9 a. m. Aug. 10, by carriages to Calvary.

ELLIS—At midnight, Aug. 8, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Dodd, No. 512 West Washington-st., Robert H. Ellis, in his 89th year. Funeral services at the house at 3:30 o'clock on Thursday, Aug. 10. Remains to be taken East for burial.

burial.

THREADGOLD—At Winnetka, Aug. 8, at 3:20 p. m., Bessic, second daughter of John Chulms and Annie Threadgold, aged 3 years and 6 months. Friends of the family can come on the 7.30 a. m. train. Funeral at 10:30 by cars.

ABBEY—Tuesday, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock p. m., Eldorado Abbey, in the 26th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GRAND COUNCIL GRAND COUNCIL.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Grand
Council of the Cook County Central Republican
Club Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake
streets, to complete the reorganization of the Executive Committee. Every member will please attend.

WM. ALDRICH, President.

PIRST WARD MINUTE MEN. The Pirst Ward Hayes and Wheeler Minute Men meet this evening at Headquarters, Central Hotel, Market street, at 7:30, for drill and recruiting. REPUBLICANS SECOND WARD.

Those wishing to join the marching batallion, under organization, are requested to call at No. 522 Wabash avenue (drug store), where a registry of enrollment is now open. Uniforms, etc., farnished by the Club. By order of Executive Committee.

J. B. CHAPFEE, Chairman. TWELFTH: WARD.

Full line New Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE,

New and second-hand Carpets, and General Household Goods, Plated Wars, Crockery and Glass,
General Merchandise, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Fine Gold Watches, Gold Bracelets, at Anction.

Peremptory sale under Chattel Mortgage, Friday morning, Aug. 11, at 10:30 o'clock, at our stores.

1 Ladies Gold H. C. Watch, 18 k. cases; P. S. Barblett, with long guard-chain. Cost \$170.

1 Ladies' Gold H. C. Swiss, Medalion Enameled Cases; L. Ladies' Gold H. C. Swiss, Medalion Enameled Cases; L. Ladies' Gold H. C. Watch, Enameled 18-k. cases; L. Ladies' Gold H. C. Watch, Enameled 18-k. cases; 1 pr Gold Chain Braceletta, very heavy; cost \$90.

1 pr Gold Chain Braceletta, very heavy; cost \$90.

1 pr Gold Chain Braceletta, very heavy; 18-k. gold; cost \$35.

1 Gents' Seal Ring, 18-k., Cornellian; cost \$25.

1 pr extra fine Opera-Glasses with long sight; cost \$30.

Sold by order of mortgage. Goods on exhibition morning of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioners. ELEGANT LANDAU at AUCTION FRIDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, at our Store. One elegant Landau, cost \$1,500, to be sold under chattel mortgage. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

AUCTION SALE. There will be sold at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, August 26, the entire stock of Mouldings and Picturs Frames, finished and unfinished, Mirror Frames, Mirrors, and Mirror Piates, Picture, Glass, Walnut, Pistonder, Store Fixture, Sales and Whitewood Lumber, Store Fixture, Sales

MACHINERY, Consisting of Engines, Boilers, Planers, Edgins and Elp Saws, Moulding Machines, Jig Saws, Band Saws, Shafting, Belting, and Pulicys, and all the Tools, Utensili, and other goods, belonging to the Applety Manafacturing Company, in the building Nos. 180 and 181 Monroe-st.

Sale commences at 10 v'clock a. m., Saturday, Ang. 28, and will continue until the goods are sold.

GEO, H. KENASTON, Receiver.

117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. Regular Sale of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction, Thursday Morning, Aur. 10, at 9% o clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CQ. Auctioneers.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 h and upward at 25, 40, 60e per h. Address orders GUNTHER, Confessioner, Chicago.

VOLUME

GENTS' FURNISH

HOSIERY Largest lines fine est prices in

A SPECIA WILSON

67 and 69 Washings 79 West Fourth-st., 408 North Fourth-st. AUCTION

TH Market-square, opposite I Wholesale House, of o urnished rooms, the Fr ures of which will be so

COMMENCING MON And to-morrow (Saturds open for the inspection are cordially invited to lost SALE of Furnit iures, &c., ever held in the 13 See Times and Trib Sunday for particulars. JEWELRY, WA

The Large and Ele Fire Jewelry, Si At Store Cor. of Lake Is being sold at Bankrupt COST. THE BEST BA

FINANCL 7 PER C Large loans on choice bus \$10,000, \$8,000, \$2,500 at and Town of Lake bonds want SCUDDER & MASON, 10 MONEY, AT L To loan on Warehouse Receipts tons, on City Certificates and Volumer LAZARUS Mortgages.

Ever offered in Chicago, a

OCEAN STEAM North Germa The steamers of this Company day from Bremen Pier, foot Rates of passage From New London, Havre, and Bremen, a cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 or passage apply to 2 Bow

Great Western St From New York to Bri CORNWALL, Stamper..... SOMERSET, Western..... Cabin passage, \$70; Intermed Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepa \$26. Apply to WM. F. WHIT Central Railroad. Valuable Marble

The Ontario Mining Company public auction, at the Court Ho terborough, at 20 clock in the day, the 4th day of October, is right in the following lands and Lots Nos. 13 and 14, and the No. 15 (13, 14, and southwest enth concession of the Town County of Peterborough, and This land contains a valuable of marble, probably from 50 to is situate of the shore of Baltanes by steamboat with the Misay, and with the Whitty & Pop Perry. An inspection of the further particulars apply to Secretary O. M. Co FOR SA FOR SAL

Highwood, Highland Park, Elegant homes, built at pre-will sell far less than anyone el time and no payment down. On advance of my adjoining splendid homes, with nice sh Will sell 2-story frame, with 1 \$1,500, with lot 56x150 feet. E. ASHLEY MR TO RE

TO R INT

TRIBUNE B INQUIR WILLIAM

Room 8 TRIBUN

RED

A OIL DENTIS TEE

Why pay \$20 and \$30 wifull set of teeth at DR. I The finest and most fashion Corner Clark and Randolph TO B FOR F

Store Cor. Clark and INQUIRE ON TE CONGRES New four-story brick plan. Elm-av., below Fo opposite Main Exhibition I tion for 1,000 guests. Sp large parties. TERMS—One dollar per de W.